FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET IN PRAGUE

AU021003 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jul 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Conference on Problems of the International Situation"]

[Text] Prague, 29 Jul (CTK) -- A conference attended by the heads of the international organizations departments of the socialist countries' ministries of foreign affairs was held in Prague on 26-29 July. Delegations of the Belorussian SSR, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the CSSR as well as a CIMO representative t ok part in the conference.

The participants in the conference, which took place in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and full unanimity of views, discussed current problems of the international situation in connection with the forthcoming 37th UN General Assembly session.

At the close of the conference, the participants were received by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

GDR'S STOPH SENDS LETTER TO CSCE PRESIDENT

LD0208134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Aug (ADN) -- In view of imperialism's plans and actions which are a danger to peace, there can be nothing more important than maintaining peace. The GDR is deeply committed to this aim. This is said in a letter by premier [title as received] Willi Stoph to Raymond Goor, president of the international committee for European security and cooperation. The letter was handed over in Brussels by the GDR ambassador. The GDR Government welcomes and supports the international committee's appeal to devote all energies to maintaining and consolidating the process of detente.

The letter states: "We share with you the view that it is necessary to state the desire for peace through deeds. It is entirely in this context that the GDR proposed to the second UN special session on disarmament an appeal to the nuclear powers, like the USSR, to pledge themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

The GDR will continue to do everything to banish the threat of nuclear war and to bring about a change in the eighties toward military detente and disarmament. As an important step in reducing the threat of war and lessening military confrontation, the GDR supports the USSR's proposals for the gradual reduction and ultimate elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons systems in Europe.

The letter affirms the GDR's willingness to work actively for a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting of the participant states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this connection the GDR head of government underlines that a decision by this meeting on convening a conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe would be an important contribution toward improving the international situation.

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES U.S. PIPELINE POLICY

AU0330953 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Europe in Face of the American Dictate -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 3 /ATA/ Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which speaks of the opposition of the European countries towards the embargo that Reagan declared for the European-Siberian gas pipeline and for the other diversionist measures he approved on the trade relations between the U.S.A. and those countries. The countries of "united Europe" have severely denounced these stands from the positions of a patron on the part of the bosses of the White House. In regard to France, the article says, it was the first to officially declare that it will not consider the embargo of Reagan concerning the use of the American know-how for the construction of the gas pipeline. On his part, the West German chancellor, Schmidt stated definitely that "Europe can by no means accept any extension of the American sovereignty over the European economic community, using for this purpose the embargo for the trans-Siberian Soviet gas pipeline". At the same time, he regretted that the U.S.A. takes decisions in regard to the Atlantic alliance without consulting its European allies. As the AFP reported, Emilio Colombo too, during his visit in the U.S.A., "opposed the decision on the embargo taken by the President Reagan".

Europe, the article points out, does not believe that Washington has declared the embargo to defend the Atlantic alliance from the "Soviet threat", moreover, at a time when the U.S.A. itself is extending its economic relations with the Soviet Union. The only aim of the American administration is to increase its control over Europe and put it under its economic and political domination. The course of events shows that the Western alliance is passing a period of crisis and is facing great disagreements on many political and economic problems as well as an open conflict between the interests of the U.S.A. and Europe. On the other hand, these disagreements please Moscow, which does its utmost to draw the profits, writes in conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT.

TIRANA PAPERS CITE WORLD PRESS ON KOSOVO

AU0220037 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 29 July on page four and Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on the same date publish an approximately 2,000-word ATA summary of world press items and comments on events in Kosovo. The Swedish newspaper DAGENS NYHETER, the NORWEGIAN NEWS BULLETIN, AFP, and REUTER are all quoted by ATA as reporting on the recent trials of Albanians in Kosovo. The above-mentioned Swedish paper is cited as stating that "over 400 people have been given heavy prison sentences up until now." It is further quoted as referring to the Albanians' demand for a republic and that the fulfillment of this demand would put an end to the troubles and "demonstrations which might also occur in the future." The NORWEGIAN NEWS BULLETIN is also quoted on the large number of people imprisoned in Kosovo and the continuing instability in the province.

An article by (Johann Georg Reismuller) published in the 7 July edition of the Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG is quoted by ATA as saying: "The awareness of the Albanians in Kosovo, and above all of the youth, is growing. But the policy pursued by Belgrade in solving Kosovo's problems makes one doubt that it will be successful. Thus, Belgrade wants the rights of Serbia and the Serbs in Kosovo to be stressed more." It is further quoted as saying that the demand for a republic of Kosovo is being treated as a "state crime" by Belgrade and describes the sentences given the Albanians as "draconian or even barbaric." It is also quoted as rejecting Belgrade's accusation that Albania is interfering in its affairs and saying that this only diverts attention to "outside factors instead of concentrating in Belgrade on solving the not so simple difficulties in Kosovo." Among other newspapers quoted by ATA are the New York TIMES, the French Quarterly Journal (HEREDOT) and the Turkish newspaper BULVAR. They are quoted on the economic situation in Kosovo, the discrimination against Albanians and the inequality of Kosovo in relation to the other republics.

DAILY DESCRIBES U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

AU02/2000 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Petur Stoyanov, lieutenant general of the reserve forces, OTECHESTVEN FRONT observer: "U.S. Strategic Intelligence"]

[Text] U.S. military intelligence is the CIA's backbone. It is a system of many services conducting military-strategic and operational-tactial intelligence. Military-strategic intelligence is a part of the U.S. Defense Department and is directly answerable to the deputy secretary on political issues and scientific-research and experimental-constructive work. From the organizational point of view, military-strategic intelligence is concentrated in two agencies: in the Defense Department Intelligence Agency and in the National Security Agency. The first has been in existence since 1961 and the second since 1952.

According to the Western press, the National Security Agency has almost 45,000 permanent and temporary workers, and its annual budget is over $1.2 billion. This agency has 2,000 monitoring and radio direction-finding installations throughout the plane. In order to get the necessary information, the agency uses ships, submarines and special airplanes equipped with modern electronic devices. The National Security Agency conducts radio and radio-technical intelligence throughout the world, strives to decipher the codes of other countries, protects the secrecy of government mail and creates new codes and new intelligence methods.

The Defense Department Intelligence Agency determines the budget of the Pentagon's intelligence services, provides the U.S. military-political leadership with evaluation of the intelligence information received, works out a plan on coordinating the activity of the intelligence organs of the various U.S. armed forces, instructs them daily and so forth. According to Western sources there are about 5,000 specialists in the Defense Department Intelligence Agency, while the total number of employees in all its units is over 140,000. Its annual budget is almost $6 billion. (For the sake of comparison I shall point out that during World War II the number of employees in Hitler's strategic intelligence did not reach 13,000.)

The Defense Department Intelligence Agency is the main force of U.S. strategic intelligence. The personnel and resources of this agency's services and space, radio-electronic, air and sea intelligence provide information of a strategic nature.

The agencies of strategic intelligence are the organism which is sometimes the only one capable of supplying the military-political leadership with reliable data on the real motives behind the words and deeds of the opponents, the allies and the neutral sides. This basic variety of strategic intelligence aims at two main goals -- to reveal the political, military-economic and military-technological potential of all states on the planet, especially the potential of opponents, and to conduct "special" subversive operations in certain countries. In order to obtain strategic information, the agencies' intelligence uses its collaborators in the diplomatic, trade and cultural fields and other U.S. representatives abroad, as well as journalists, scientists, students, tourists and Nazi, Zionist, religious and other organizations and so forth. Several years ago the U.S. magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS reported that among the 22,000 members of the U.S. diplomatic missions abroad, only 3,300 are "pure diplomats," while the others are members of the CIA and the strategic intelligence agencies of the Defense Department Intelligence Agency.

The space strategic intelligence has a special role in providing information for the needs of the Pentagon and the United States in general. Through space intelligence the United States obtains information on the location of strategic missile platforms, as well as the location of the bases of the naval, anti-air force and ground forces, information about the nuclear explosions conducted by other countries; they have the means to immediately locate a missile which has been launched and of obtaining information about the military-economic potential of all states on the planet.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the goals of space intelligence, the satellites are being equipped with devices for radio-technical and visual intelligence and with systems for immediately detecting the strategic missiles of the enemy which have been fired. Photographic, infrared and other equipment is also being used for the needs of space intelligence.

The strategic radio-electronic intelligence includes radio, radio-technical, radar and optical-electronic intelligence. It is being implemented on the ground, in the air, in the oceans and in space through monitoring, intercepting and analyzing radio-signals and electromagnetic radiation and through finding the direction of the active radio-electronic means. This kind of strategic intelligence has monitoring and radio direction-finding installations working round the clock, regardless of the atmospheric conditions. The installations are located predominantly on the territory of the NATO member-countries. Through strategic electronic intelligence, NATO is obtaining data on the combat, numerical makeup, location and deployment of the socialist countries's armed forces and on the location of the missile platforms and airfields as far as 3,200 km from the NATO radar installations. The optical-electronic means are being utilized always more extensalvely in electronic intelligence. Despite the relative inability of these devices to work at night and under poor atmospheric conditions, they are still preferred because they determine the coordinates of the targets with great precision and function from great distances.

Stragegic air intelligence discovers the positions and launching installations of the strategic and operational missiles of the potential enemy, its anti-air defense system, the deployment of its ground forces, electronic devices, naval bases and so forth. These goals are being pursued by air intelligence day and night, under all kinds of meteor-oligical conditions, through special intelligence airplanes equipped with photoequipment, radio-relay stations and infrared devices and so forth, which can be operated from a distance of 100 km, that is without violating the borders or the airspace of the state which serves as the intelligence target. The infrared equipment discovers the camouflaged objects (missiles, airplanes and tanks) through the difference in the temperature of their surfaces and the temperature of their environment. During a 1-hour flight at an altitude of 24 km the photoequipment of the intelligence airplane can photograph a territory of 155 sq km.

The naval strategic intelligence has first of all to discover the location of the enemy's nuclear submarines, the location of its ships as well as the radar installations along the shore. It implements these goals with the help of the personnel of the ship, air, shore, and radio-technical intelligence, as well as through stationary hydro-acoustical systems located in the oceans of the world. Naval intelligence is especially effective when it is being performed from submarines because they can penetrate the enemy's coastal waters even when there is a well-organized antisubmarine defense. The hydro-acoustical installations are not a very reliable intelligence method because the data has to be constantly updated when the country's submarines are moving.

Strategic intelligence also relies on legal sources of information (press, radio, television, manuals and so forth). Through careful research, systematization and comparison of the published data, one can often form a very precise view on many questions. It is not accidental that the United States buys the entire printed matter of all the countries in the world.

The character and scope of the U.S. strategic intelligence clearly indicate that the Pentagon is preparing an aggressive war. This requires increasingly more serious opposition to the total U.S. spying activity.

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO AUSTRIA'S BLECHA

AU302032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, presented the Dimitrov award to Karl Blecha, well-known Austrian public figure and chairman of the Austrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, in the Evsinograd residence in Varna tonight.

During the talk which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere it was noted that friendly relations exist between Austria and Bulgaria. The two countries' contribution to cooperation and understanding in Europe and the world was pointed out. The great Dimitrov award is presented to Karl Blecha for his contribution to peace, democracy and social progress. After presenting the award Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished the winner of the prize happiness and success in his public activities and personal life.

[Begin Zhivkov recording] "The Bulgarian people highly appreciate the contribution of every important personality in the contemporary world who contributes to peace. Our public appreciates and has great respect for such personalities. On several occasions you have proven your consistency in the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence of states having different social and economic systems. The activities which took place in your country to celebrate Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary once more proved that the policy of coexistence among countries with different social systems is the only correct path along which these countries must proceed. It is the path of peaceful coexistence and social progress." [end recording]

Karl Blecha also delivered an address, expressing his gratitude for the great distinction bestowed on him by the Bulgarian State Council. He declared that he accepted the prize on behalf of the entire Austrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

The ceremony was attended by comrades Stanko Todorov, Petur Dvulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as by Berta Braun and Stoyan Georgiev, the two countries' ambassadors.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, also gave a luncheon in honor of Dimitrov prize winner Karl Blecha. The luncheon was attended by comrades Stanko Todorov, Petur Dvulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev and Stoyan Mikhaylov. The luncheon was also attended by Berta Braun and Stoyan Georgiev, the two countries' ambassadors.

AMERICAN ARTS EXHIBITION OPENS IN SOFIA

AU021045 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] An exhibition entitled "The American Museum and Public Life" opened on one of the floors of the Shipka Gallery in Sofia. It is organized by the Committee for Culture and the Bulgarian painters' union. As Peyo Berbenliev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, pointed out in his address, this exhibition is organized in connection with the implementation of the cultural cooperation agreement signed between the Bulgarian and U.S. governments. Frank (Shakespeare), president of the RKO-General Company also delivered a speech at the opening of the exhibition. The opening was attended by Svetlin Rusev, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and chairman of the Bulgarian painters' union, as well as by Lyuben Gotzev, deputy minister of foreign affairs and by other officials. Robert Barry, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, was also among those present.

FILIPOV ATTENDS CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY COLLEGIUM

AU291948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpt] An expanded collegium of the Ministry of Construction and Architecture took place in Sofia on 29 July. Comrades Grisha Filipov and Stanish Bonev, representatives of ministries and economic organizations and investors in various construction projects took part in the meeting. Minister Ivan Sakarev analyzed the implementation of the tasks set by decision No 110 of the Council of Ministers dealing with accelerating the construction of various projects. In his statement Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed the special importance of the accelerated activation of the basic funds and the implementation of the construction plan.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR ENVOY ALEKSANDR BOTVIN

LD0223Z18 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

During their conversation, which was conducted in a comradely atmosphere, they discussed some questions of mutual cooperation between the two parties and countries.

KOZIK MEETS WITH MOZAMBICAN TU COUNCIL OFFICIAL

AU3001839 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] A delegation of the National Commission for Establishing Production Councils (a trade union organization in Mozambique), led by Xavier Artiel, secretary of the production councils in Gaza Province, was received on 28 July in Prague by Viliam Kozik, secretary of the CSSR's Central Trade Union Council. During the reception, international support was expressed for the fight of the working people of Mozambique, and the bilateral interest in a further consolidation and expansion of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Mozambican trade unions was confirmed.

PRESS NOTES JAPANESE CP'S CRITICISM OF USSR

AU3O1042 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 29 July, on page 7 in each instance, both carry a 200-word CTK Tokyo dispatch on the current 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan. Reporting on the Central Committee report that was submitted to the congress by T. Fuva, head of the Central Committee Secretariat, the dispatch notes that -- aside from "condemning" Washington's policy and "subjecting to sharp criticism" the policy of the Japanese Government -- Fuva also "reiterated the known position of the current leadership of the Communist Party of Japan on some international issues, the problem of war and peace and nuclear weapons, a position that shows a distorted picture of some aspects of the USSR's foreign policy."

SLOVAK BULK FODDER 400,000 TONS BELOW PLAN

AUO21012 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Fodder Crops Deserve the Same Respect as the Grain Harvest"]

[Excerpt] The grain harvest must not overshadow or even sidetrack the care for the needed production of bulk fooder, which should increasingly replace concentrated feed -- especially in cattle breeding -- and thus reduce the demands of livestock production for grain imports.

It is no secret that this year's unfavorable weather has greatly complicated the situation in bulk fodder production. According to preliminary results, the first two mowings of perennial fodder crops grown on arable land in the Slovak Socialist Republic have yielded approximately 400,000 tons less bulk fodder in terms of hay than planned.

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORT ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD271322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The Federal Statistical Office today issued a report on economic development and fulfillment of the state plan in Czechoslovakia in the first half of 1982.

The report says that the state plan directs economic activity towards securing economic development and maintaining the achieved living standard and social securities of the population. The basic prerequisite for achieving this aim is to continue restoring the external balance and to overcome successfully the consequences of reduction of fuel-energy and other resources and of last year's poor harvest. Great frugality, efficiency and good quality of work should be enforced in the whole national economy.

It is of great importance that in the first half of the year the basic intention of the plan: to maintain the achieved high living standard of the population, was successfully implemented. This is due mainly to the fact that the fuel and energy supplies to the national economy, in spite of some problems in coal extraction, were overall continuous, and in industry the planned tasks were successfully fulfilled. At the same time the positive trend was maintained in reducing the consumption of material for every unit of production. In addition for example, steam powerplants succeeded in cutting the consumption of fuel by over 1 and 1/2 percent.

It is undoubtedly an achievement that the Czechoslovak economy has strengthened the external balance also in relation to nonsocialist countries in spite of the fact that obstacles to foreign trade have grown as a result of the discriminatory measures of the advanced capitalist countries toward socialist countries.

On the other hand, the report of the Federal Statistical Office on economic development in the first half of the year goes on to say, we are still not successful in implementing in daily practice the basic intensifying ecnomic factor -- scientific-technological advancement. Although it is true that in comparison to the same period last year this year's fulfillment and application of research and development tasks was more favorable and the proportion of products of high technical and economic quality has grown, the current speed of advancement is far more sufficient for our economy's needs. There is in particular room for improvement in the management of scientific-technological progress at all levels and especially in increasing the concentration of research capacities on the key projects. Also in investment project construction we are not fully implementing the plan. On the one hand the number of projects under construction has fallen, on the other hand, however, of the planned number of 39 priority projects which were to be put into operation in the first 6 months of this year, only 23 were put into operation.

There are great, unjustified differences also in the results achieved by construction enterprises. While the enterprises under the Czech Socialist Republic Ministry of Construction overfulfilled the plan of volume of construction work in the first half of the year, the enterprises under the Slovak Ministry of Construction are entering the second half of the year with a deficit. It is also important that so far the construction industry is not successful in achieving a basic change concerning increasing efficiency and economy of production. This is due not only to shortcomings in preparation of projects as regards investment, design and supplies but also to the delayed supplies of technological units of equipment and final details.

The results in agriculture also unanimously show that much depends not only on volume but also on quality. Although the procurement of livestock products run on the whole according to the schedules, the national indices of their utility value was lower than last year due to the shortage and poor quality of fodder. For example, the lower average milk production per cow was reflected in nonfulfillment of the milk procurement plan.

This is, in short, about the Federal Statistical Office report on economic development and fulfillment of the state plan in Czechoslovakia for the first 6 months of the year. Tomorrow's daily press will bring a more detailed account of the report.

TATRA TRUCK DURABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN NOTED

AU0211S1 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jul 82 p 6

[CTK correspondent's Kabul dispatch: "Success of Tatra Trucks in Afghanistan; a Reliable Link of Public Goods Transport"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Jul (CTK) -- Of all the trucks in use in Afghanistan, only the Czechoslovak Tatra truck is capable of crossing a pass lying almost 3,400 meters above sea level, and of doing this in winter and without snow chains. Under the exacting Afghan conditions, in winter in deep snow and on icy roads and in summer under conditions of great heat, the Tatra trucks are proving their outstanding properties.

The CSSR has been delivering the Tatra 148 PPR 14 chassis to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan since 1980. So far the Afghans have received 386 chassis, and a contract has been signed for the purchase of a further 300 vehicles.

The Tatra trucks reach Kabul on their own, from the port of (Ha raton) on the river Amudarya on the Soviet-Afghan borders. In Kabul, cisterns produced by ahe local (Jangalak) plant are mounted on the chassis, and then the Tatra trucks proceed to transport all over Afghanistan the crude oil and gasoline supplied to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

In the Kabul transport center of the plant for crude oil and sugar conveyance we are able to meet the plant's director, (Muhammad Sarif Razman). He praises both the Tatra trucks and the work of Czechoslovak assembly crews. They have been working in the center since 1980. During this time, assembly workers from various Tatra plants in the CSSR have taken turns in Kabul. There they oversee the take-over of new vehicles, the repairs within the guarantee period and the training of drivers and mechanics.

The Tatra 148 PPR 14 chassis are not the only CSSR trucks in Afghanistan. The transport center of the (Jada) state enterprise in Kabul is using Tatra 148 vehicles for conveying piece and loose commodities. Here, too, they cannot find enough praise for the Tatra.

The freight automobile transport is ensuring the decisive part of goods transportation in Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

BILAK VISITS TACHOV -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in the Tachov District today to pay a visit to the inhabitants of this 50,000 strong border district. According to the Telex report sent to us by our reporter, Jaroslav Fikar, after being welcomed on the border of the district in the Khod-inhabited village of Sulislav by the representatives of the West Bohemian Region and the Tachov District, Comrade Vasil Bilak first of all familiarized himself with grain harvest progress in the fields of the Tachov area. At this moment Comrade Vasil Bilak is talking to representatives of the Tachov District. In the afternoon he will attend a peace rally of the citizens of the Tachov District which will be the culmination of this year's celebrations of the 555th anniversary of the famous Hussite battle at Tachov and Stribro. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 1 1 Aug 82 LD]

SCHUERER MEETS WITH SOVIET ECONOMIC PLANNER

DW3012I3 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT

[From the newsreel]

[Text] Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Lev Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, today discussed questions concerning the strengthening of scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. Gerhard Schuerer briefed his guest on the implementation of the decisions taken by the third and fourth meetings of the SED Central Committee and on the enforcement of the economic strategy for the eighties. Lev Voronin, who had visited GDR combines and plants, expressed his conviction that the fraternal cooperation between the two countries contributes toward the enhancement of the national economic poetntials.

VERNER BRIEFS CPSU DELEGATION ON ECONOMIC EFFORTS

DW021203 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 30 Jul 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today welcomed a CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Arkadiy Ivanovich Volskiy, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Department for Machine Building, for a talk which took place in great cordiality.

Paul Verner briefed the Soviet guests on the manifold efforts and the great feats of the GDR working people aimed at comprehensively fulfilling the decisions of the 10th party congress and the 4th SED Central Committee meeting. He particularly stressed the initiative of many combines and plants to return planned allocations to the state, an initiative which is directed toward an even greater austerity with raw materials, materials and energy.

This movement is closely linked with a greater effectiveness of science and technology and contributes essentially toward the successful enforcement of the SED's economic strategy for the eighties.

Paul Verner paid tribute to the good results of the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the economic and scientific-technical fields which decisively contribute to the fulfillment of the targets of the national economies of both countries.

The meeting was attended by Gerhard Tautenhahn, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED Central Committee Department for Machine Building and Metallurgy, and by Embassy Councillor (Batorin). The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee had earlier familiarized itself with the SED's experiences in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the machine building sector, in electrical engineering and in electronics.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

AU021245 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul-1 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[ND report: "Militant SED Greetings to Guyana Party Congress: Central Committee Wishes Much Success to People's Progressive Party (PPP)]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has conveyed the following telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the delegates of the 21st PPP Congress of Guyana:

Esteemed comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys militant fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 21st Congress of the PPP of Guyana.

In view of the stepped up armament and confrontational policy of the most aggressive imperialist forces, a particular importance attaches to your party congress in mobilizing the working people of your country for defending their legitimate interests as well as for safeguarding national independence, peace and security in Latin America and in the Caribbean. In this situation, which more than ever requires joint action on the part of the communists and all other peace forces, the SED and the PPP of Guyana are standing shoulder to shoulder.

We wish your deliberations success in the interest of our common cause, in the interest of peace, democracy and socialism.

FIRES DESTROY WOODS, AGRICULTURAL CROPS

DW0212431 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Aided by the heat and the extremely low humidity, many fires occurred in GDR agricultural and forestry areas over the weekend. The fires destroyed 21 hectares of forest in Genthin Kreis, 27 hectares of forest in Luebben Kreis and the rye crop on 30 hectares in Buetzow Kreis.

The highest stage of alert against forest fire danger continues to be in force in 68 kreise. Thousands of workers from the fire department and the forestry sector as well as unpaid helpers are constantly checking the observance of the fire prevention regulations. All citizens are once again urgently called on to strictly observe these regulations and to prevent fires.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS -- In all parts of the GDR, the cooperative peasants have been endeavoring again today, from the early hours, to waste not a single minute of the favorable harvest weather. The combine harvesters are now working above all on the rye, wheat and spring barley fields. The rape harvest, which is concentrated in the northern areas, is now beyond the halfway stage. The straw collection is also making good progress -- two thirds of the harvested fields have now been cleared -- as has the sowing of summer catch crops. The cooperatives have frequently received support from workers from livestock production and other agricultural institutions. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Aug 82 LD]

FUEL SOURCE CONVERSION -- According to the director of the Leipzig Bezirk combine for grain economics, the combine has just converted its Altenburg grain drying installation from fuel oil to sewage gas heating. Another 13 such installations of the combine will be converted to alternative fuel sources by late 1983. Some of the plants will operate on steam while the Coswig drying facility will use heat pumps. Once all installations have been converted, the savings of fuel oil will amount to about 500 tons. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82 DW]

NEW PRODUCTION FACILITY -- The Wurzen wire-drawing plant has a new production installation for the manufacture of conveyer-belt steel ropes for the GDR brown-coal strip mines. With this new installation the entire production process, ranging from wire drawing to steel rope stranding, is now taking place "under one roof" and thus does away with long transport routes. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Jul 82 DW]

JARUZELSKI ON POPE'S VISIT, WALESA, REFORM

LD021650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, August 2 (TANJUG) -- "The Military Council of National Salvation will propose to government organs abolition of martial law in Poland if changes in the country show a normalisation. The military council is seeking to create such conditions already this year." The above was stated by the Polish prime minister, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, during a meeting last Saturday with workers of the "Warsaw" iron works. The meeting, during which Jaruzelski reiterated assessments set forth recently in the Sejm, is today, Monday, given an extensive coverage by the Polish press.

Asked by workers when Pope John Paul the second would visit Poland, Jaruzelski replied that the visit was expected to take place next year and that all arrangements between Polish authorities and the Vatican had been made. Workers also wanted to know about the whereabouts of Lech Walesa, president of Solidarity's National Commission. Jaruzelski said that "good conditions have been created" for Walesa and his large family.

Speaking about the economic reform, which is being hampered above all by bureaucratic structures, Jaruzelski said that doubts as to its successful outcome should be dispelled all the time. He said that Poland was entering a "difficult political period and that the creation of extra tension should be prevented."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORTS JARUZELSKI MEDIA MEETING

AU021258 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 Jul-1 Aug 82 p 1

[PAP report: "Meeting of W. Jaruzelski With a Group of Journalists"]

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with a group of press, radio and television editors and journalists, the start of which we reported on 29 July, ended during the night of 29 July to 30 July.

The journalists' circle was represented by the following editors: Stanislaw Albinowski, Jerzy Ambroziewicz, Jozef Barecki, Julian Bartosz, Wieslaw Bek, Jan Bijak, Wolodzimierz Checko, Stanislaw Chelstowski, Zbigniew Cyranowicz, Mieczyslaw Czuma, Col Jan Ignacy Krasicki, Jozef Krolikowski, Klemens Krzyzagorski, Andrzej Kurz, Zdzislaw Les, Wladyslaw Loranc, Ewa Luszczuk, Ludwik Luzynski, Waldemar Mickiewicz, Zdzislaw Morawski, Capt Marek Nowakowski, Radoslaw Ostrowicz, Jerzy Pardus, Daniel Passent, Zdzislaw Pis, Krzysztof Pogorzelski, Janusz Roszkowski, Aleksander Rowinski, Janusz Stefanowicz, Krzysztof T. Toeplitz, Leslaw Tokarski, Jerzy Turowicz, Andrzej Turski, Lech Wielunski, Miroslaw Wojcieschowski, Stanislaw Wojtek, Jozef Wojcik and Andrezej Zmuda.

During the deep and frank discussion which lasted many hours, all sorts of opinions were shared on important matters for the country and also on the functioning of propaganda. A lot of attention was devoted to the question of agreement, and in particular to the patriotic movement for national rebirth.

During the meeting, General Jaruzelski introduced Jan Glowczyk, new Central Committee secretary and Politburo candidate member, who is currently in charge of party propaganda, and also the newly nominated head of the PZPR Central Committee's Press, Radio and Television section, Bogdan Jachacz.

PZPR POLITBURO SETS YOUTH TASKS SCHEDULE

LD302210 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 July -- Political Bureau on Plan of Work With Youth -- the PUWP CC 9th plenary meeting on youth obliged the Political Bureau to prepare a schedule for implementation of the tasks presented in the 9th plenum report and resolution till July 31.

Following are the key points of the schedule worked out by the PUWP CC Political Bureau:

1. act to revive and enrich the ideological life and civic education of youth:

- Assumptions of new Polish radio and television serial programmes concerning socio-political education, including history, law, economy, philosophy of life, will have been prepared by the end of September.

- An important task of all the party cells is to initiate systematic steps to quickly fill the gaps and eliminate oversimplifications in the dissemination of Polish history, and to dispel the myths created by the opponents of socialism.

2. consolidate a uniform educational front:

- Factory programmes of ideological and educational work, based on the contents of the PUWP CC 9th plenum, will have been prepared by the end of October.

- An important task is to counteract hostile influence on youth, (?explain) the goals of ideological subversion, true intentions of the domestic and external anti-socialist centres.

- A comprehensive plan of undertakings aimed at boosting the cultural life of youth will have been formed by the end of November.

- National and local programmes for the development of popular sport and tourism will have been prepared by the end of December.

- The Political Bureau will familiarize itself in December with an analysis of the health of youth and children and with pathological dangers faced by the young generation.

3. create conditions for life- and occupational start of youth:

- Party bodies of all levels will evaluate the implementation of the government programme of improvement in the [word indistinct] conditions of youth in October.

- The executives of the party voivodship, city, town-and-village as well as district committees will evaluate the (realization) of the city and voivodship housing programmes in November.

- The PUWP CC Economic Department will assess the work on proposals for changes in the housing policy in October.

- A universal review of work places will have been carried out by the end of November, 1983, to check the compatibility of job positions with qualifications. The utilization of the qualifications and national employment of youth will be analyzed.

(?4) - party work with youth. Cooperation with the youth movement:

- All PUWP units and cells have been bound to act to enhance the prestige of youth organizations.

- In September, party units will make an analysis and assessment of the share of youth in party organizations and party authorities.

- The principles and mode of action ensuring the youth movement an influence on radio and television youth programmes will be worked out in August.

- The next plenary meeting of the Central Committee will hear a report on the use of particular proposals put forth in the 9th plenum discussion.

5. dissemination of the 9th plenum problemmatique [as received]:

- It is recommended that open party meetings about 9th plenum will be held in September at schools, universities, youth and social organizations, scientific-research ministries and centres.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Report

AU0213Z2 [Editorial Report] Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 31 July-1 August on page 3 carries a 3,800-word statement signed "PZPR Politburo" and dated 27 July, entitled "The Tasks Facing Party Cells and Organizations as a Result of the Politburo's Report and the Resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum." These tasks involve the following:

Party organizations and cells must act for the sake of renewal, of enriching young people's ideological life and of educating citizens, thus making people confident in socialism. This activity should concentrate on publicizing the merits and results of the ninth plenum. Party organizations and cells must also make it possible for young people to take active part in the patriotic movement of national rebirth. Central Committee departments and committees must help spread knowledge of sociopolitical subjects and all party circles must inspire prosocialist educational and patriotic activity by young people.

Next, party members should play a major role in educating young people ideologically and their action should be supported by appropriate articles and programs in the mass media. The purpose of this activity is to make young people less susceptible to hostile propaganda and to help them prepare for adult life.

Young people must be encouraged to make better use of their free time. An interest in artistic and cultural activities such as the theater and cinema and also books should be encouraged by party organizations and cells. In particular, these cultural activities should be more readily available to young people and more attractive to them. Ways of doing this include reducing admission prices for young people, setting up more libraries and establish cultural and sports programs for young people to take part in.

All party members are obligated to implement the government's program for improving young people's chances in starting social and professional life, and party cells of all levels will evaluate the way it is being implemented all over the country. More apartments must be constructed for young people and young people must be made to help in the implementation of economic reform. Concerning youth organizations, party cells must render them support in implementing their programs, especially the program of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, and representatives from youth organizations should be present in workers' self-management bodies. Young people should be given better chances of promotion at work by means of proper professional and ideological training and the chance to put this training to good use.

Young people must take part in the work of the party in general. This must be encouraged by means of joint activity between the party and the youth movement.

The problems dealt with by the ninth plenum together with the text of the Politburo report and the ninth plenum's resolutions should be published for the benefit of young people. This subject matter should also be made a subject of discussion by young people at party meetings in schools and colleges, and these meetings should be organized soon.

The statement concludes by noting that the Politburo has adopted a detailed schedule for implementing the resolutions of the ninth plenum, defining the tasks to be done and the persons responsible for doing them.

INSPECTORATE BEGINS 'CONTROLLING OPERATION'

LD021310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Today in the area of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship a comprehensive controlling operation undertaken by the Armed Forces Inspectorate has started.

The following are participating in it: representatives of the party Central Audit Commission, of certain ministries, of the Main Inspectorate of Power Economy and of the fire brigade headquarters.

The controlling operation, which will last until 17 August, will encompass problems in the functioning of administrative offices and also housing construction, communication, transport, agriculture and forestry, health and social care and trade and services. The commission [of the controlling operation] is chaired by Gen Wladyslaw Mroz.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES ECONOMIC PLAN

LD022116 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Report on the "communique" on the 2 August meeting of the Polish Council of Ministers on Economic Planning]

[Text] We are just receiving a communique [kommunikat] on the meeting of the Council of Ministers from which it appears that it has examined a new set of assumptions for a 3-year plan lasting until 1985 and preliminary assumptions for the national socioeconomic plan for the years 1986 to 1990.

The assumptions consist of three variants. The selection of the correct one will depend on the development of the foreign trade situation. The main target of the 3-year plan is to overcome the crisis, restore economic equilibrium, return to an ordered and normal economy, and usher in economic reform by 1985.

It is assumed that on the average the annual rate of increase in industrial production will be 3.8 percent over the next 3 years, 3.2 percent in plant production and 3.5 percent in national income. The 3-year plan assumptions focus on three major social targets which will receive priority in investment.

First, ensure the feeding of the nation, making it as independent as possible from the import of grain and food. Second, satisfy to the highest possible degree the housing needs. This is connected with the expansion of the urban and rural infrastructure. Third, protect those worst off against the results of crisis.

During the Council of Ministers meeting it was stressed that especially good opportunity exists to improve in a planned way the situation of the home market, the housing industry and the areas of health services and environmental protection.

The work on the provisions of the plan are to be continued and will include consultations with the public. It will also be coordinated with various ministries which will work out their own plans for analytical and information purposes once the original provisions have been adopted. The meeting determined the scope and mode of these consultations with the public.

It also determined that the revised text of the assumptions would be sent to the Sejm, the Council of State and the voivodship people's councils. The assumptions then will be resubmitted to the Consultative Economic Council. They will also be published in the press.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers decided to extend to 100 the list of enterprises to be consulted in order to obtain the opinions of their workers concerning the assumptions.

The next point on the agenda of the Council of Ministers was a review of a complex of social issues. The new draft law on retirements and pensions was discussed. The draft envisages the gradual elimination of the so-called old portfolio of old-age and other pensions through the increase of all the benefits granted up to the middle of 1981, the increase, within the limits of the resources available, of the level of payments made according to the increase in employees' wages, as well as the direct incorporation of compensation into the old-age and other pension system by including it in the payments allocated.

A draft law introducing changes in the system of provision for disabled veterans was also reviewed. This draft presupposes a considerable increase in the rights of this social group and provides for special consideration for the individuals health and material situation.

Next, the meeting dealt with the matter of reforming the farmers' social security system. The government plan to modify this system will be put before the Sejm.

In line with what had been announced, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the lump-sum payment to those who draw the lowest old-age and other pensions. In order to improve the material position of those whose earnings are modest, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution raising the lowest salary to 25,400 per month, inclusive of compensations.

The Council of Ministers is still in session. There will be a full report on the course of the session in tomorrow's papers.

Remuneration Reform Discussed

LD031126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Government Press Bureau reports that a meeting of the Council of Ministers took place today. It was determined that the corrected text of the [3 year plan] assumptions will be sent to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, to the chairman of the State Council, and to the voivodship people's council and the voivodas.

In another point on the agenda the Council of Ministers has acquainted itself with the preliminary assumptions of the trends of the reform of remuneration precepts. It is expected that the comprehensive reform of these precepts, which will take effect from 1 January 1983, will be designed above all to transform the internal structure of wages leading to an increase in the basic pay for work at the expense of factors supplementing it which do not result from productivity; to further widen enterprises' powers to conduct their own work's wages policy as means acquired allow; to create new solutions which will not infringe enterprises' right to conduct their own active wages policy.

It is envisaged that after receiving the ministries' views preliminary assumptions of the directions in the reform of remuneration precepts will be made public as a special supplement to the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree on the precepts for the calculation of benefits and social insurance and on meeting expenditures on these benefits.

An increase in sickness absteeism has been noted in factories in recent years; it increases on average by 3.5 percent per year. The Council of Ministers has recommended undertaking actions designed to resolve this difficult problem comprehensively through changes in labor law.

In order to improve the situation rapidly a decision has been adopted which exempts overtime pay, in conformity with frequently submitted demands, from the basis for calculation of sickness and trusteeship benefits.

GDANSK PZPR FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS MEETING

LD021502 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- Stanislaw Bejger, candidate Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Gdansk Voivodship Committee was present at the meeting of the party parent organization in the Polish Ocean Lines. The meeting dealt mainly with the implementation of the decisions of the ninth Central Committee plenum. During the meeting Bejger spoke on the sociopolitical situation in Gdansk Voivodship and on tasks of the party organizations for the near future.

He also dealt with a number of problems submitted by other comrades. The first secretary of the voivodship committee urged a speedy commissioning of the activities of workers' self-management and the drawing of young people from enterprise to work on the remuneration system. He also stressed the need for the correct carrying out of the social campaign as regards winter supplies to workers. These targets should be the center of attention of the work's party organization.

MORE ON MALINOWSKI INTERVIEW ON AGRICULTURE

LD022328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Correspondent Gabor Nemes interview with Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the ZSL -- live or recorded; date and place not given; Malinowski remarks in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL is also a deputy premier in the government and, as such, he is chiefly responsible for agricultural affairs. This is not the easiest task today; after all, the one who usually represents the interests of the village is sometimes compelled, as a member of the government, to represent the interests of the whole of society against the village. These interests can affect, in a rather painful way, the agricultural producers and also, of course, the chairman of the ZSL.

Mr Chairman, let me start straight away with the most difficult question. Does the threat of compulsory deliveries still hang over the villages?

[Answer] Well, you know, sir, this danger does still exist.

[Question] Even today?

[Answer] Yes, even today, but only in the case of grain. This is for the following reasons: The development of livestock-raising over the past 10 years has been accompanied by substantial imports of grain and fodder. Per capita consumption of meat has increased by 2 kg annually. If we relied only on our own fodder base the increase would have been a mere one-third or half of the actual rise. Naturally, there is nothing wrong with grain and fodder imports in themselves, if there are also sufficient exports. However, this, too, was contributed, to a certain extent, to the creation of the present crisis. In the agricultural year that is now drawing to a close imports stopped drastically from one day to the next. Agriculture received 50 percent less fodder in the first half of this year than during the same period last year. Owning to the economic sanctions and restrictions that affect us our opportunities for imports are, in practice, at zero level. Broiler chicken-breeding and large-scale egg production have nearly gone to a halt: The procurement of these products has been reduced by 60 percent.

[Question] And what about domestic grain?

[Answer] Although the grain crop was not bad last year -- it was around 12 million tons and we expect that it will not be any worse this year -- nonetheless, since imports have fallen so much, our fodder balance will continue to deteriorate and the peasants will receive even less. This will result in a reduction in the livestock herd. At the same time we need 6 million tons of grain to meet the annual consumption of the population. I would like to remind you that last year, even with a good crop, we could only procure 1.8 million tons for the population of the towns.

[Question] Did you make up this difference from imports?

[Answer] Yes, imports made up this difference. However, as these opportunities are now much more restricted we will have to procure at least 5-5.5 million tons of grain this year.

[Question] Does this amount of grain actually exist?

[Answer] As I said, the harvest will be the same as last year. However, a substantial part of the grain now has to make up for the shortage of fidder or, at least, this is what the peasants have in mind. But in this situation we must ensure, first and foremost, the requirements for bread even at the expense of livestock-raising. Taking this as our point of departure, we have already linked the sale of fodder, coal and cement with the procurement of grain in the villages and we have used other economic incentives, too. Nonetheless, I am aware that procurement will take place with great difficulty because there is not enough fodder and the peasants need the grain. If the procurement does not meet the requirements then there is the danger of our having to introduce compulsory grain delivery norms. This is because in this difficult situation, in which we are being discriminated against, there is no other way in which we can secure bread for the country. After all, the grain procured last year was, in practice, sufficient for only 3 months.

True, we are still keeping ourselves informed, we are holding talks with Canada and have a long-term agreement with France, although Paris has now suspended this. Briefly, not everything is quite clear at present. One thing is certain, and that is that we must procure, one way or another, our requirements of bread cereals. This is why I have said that the threat of compulsory deliveries still exist.

[Question] Many people say, all the same, that such measures can only be taken once because in the following year the peasants will not want either to sell or to produce.

[Answer] We are aware that this solution may have negative consequences concerning both the willingness to produce and the political atmosphere of the villages. Incidentally, this latter is now realitively good, despite all the difficulties. For this reason we will only use this method if there is a tangible threat of a lack of bread. Anyway, we have already utilized certain aspects of compulsory norms; after all, there were times when our grain reserves were only sufficient for 2 weeks. In those days we could overcome the shortfall with the use of loans from the USSR and small-scale imports. However, there will be no opportunity for these this year. We can only secure our bread supplies from internal sources.

[Question] And what is the general mood of the villages when the subject of compulsory deliveries is brought up?

[Answer] We are very well acquainted with the atmosphere. But what can we do when we have to choose between a shortage of bread and compulsory deliveries?

[Question] All the same, what is the peasants' view?

[Answer] The peasants, the Peasants Party and the PZPR do not want to see compulsory deliveries.

[Question] And what do the peasants suggest about this?

[Answer] The peasants? Well, the peasants feel that they have a right, first and foremost, to the means of production and that also includes fodder. After all, they want to produce more. There is now a great deal of willingness to produce in the villages and the peasants want to turn grain into meat. However, one has to give up meat in favor of grain and bread in the current situation.

[Question] Have you not thought about encouraging grain procurement through financial means? Let's say, by modifying the proportion of grain and meat prices in favor of the former?

[Answer] We are not dealing here with a problem of prices. If we were to raise the price of grain then we would have to alter other prices, too. This would be yet another spiral in the round of inflation. However, this is not a question of prices. We have seen that even in conditions of high incomes incentives may boomerang if there are not enough means of production to buy in exchange for money.

[Question] So, when there are more means of production, there are larger stocks of coal and, in general, there are enough goods to purchase for the available money, will peasants be more willing then to sell grain?

[Answer] All the aspects of the agricultural policy are, in practice, being carried out. After all, we have ensured that all the sectors of the economy may survive on a stable long-term basis. Even profitability is at an adequate level now. Following the rise in procurement prices, the peasantry has had a higher income than the other strata of the population for the first time in history.

[Question] Is that also recognized by the peasants?

[Answer] Yes, they are aware of this; after all, they can see the results of their own management, although it must be admitted that there are great disparities in rural incomes. These differentials have increased. For this reason, we are now working on a tax reform to regulate incomes but in such a way as to preserve the willingness to produce and promote structural transformation. There is one thing, however, that I must state clearly. Every group of society must take a share in bearing the burden of getting out of the crisis. Naturally, this gives rise to mutual recrimination. There are those who consider that they bear a larger burden than others. However, the objective is to ensure that everyone takes on an equal share. There is now a great deal of productive activity inthe villages. Land has not been cultivated with such great care for years. We have sold two and one-half times as much land to the peasants as in the past. The young are slowly making their way back to the villages and a great part is being played in this by the programs we have launched. So, there is a great deal of activity and everyone would like to have their hand of the means of production because this is now restricting production and is obstructing the improvement of supplies to the population.

I could also say that increased food production no longer depends on the peasantry but also depends on industry. We are trying to make industry meet the requirement of agriculture. Industrial production in the first half of this year decreased, for instance, by 8 percent. However, in this period factories produced not less but more for agriculture. Of course, even this is less than what is required. Nevertheless, we are putting together mechanisms within the economic reform which encourage plants to produce useful commodities for agriculture. At present we need primarily plant protective agents, artificial fertilizers and machinery. Naturally, besides material factors, the social ones are no less important. This is why it is so important for self-government to develop in every sphere. This purpose is also served by the so-called "Chamber of Agriculture" which would deal with the development of all the three sectors of agriculture and would promote cooperation among the various sectors.

SOLIDARITY 'EXTREMISTS' CONTINUE HOSTILE ACTIONS

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

LD030828 Warsaw PAP in English 0727 GMT 3 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 3 Aug -- In an article on the future of trade unions in Poland, Jerzy Kraszewski wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU: "The Solidarnosc extremist forces attempt to continue their hostile actions. The attempts to instigate and to provoke conflicts, calls for street rallies, the endeavours to stage them in May and June, the attempts to set up the so-called underground structures, and the recently emerging slogans of a general strike and 'the final settlement of accounts with the [word indistinct] testify to the fact the opposition groups have neither learnt nor understood anything.

"The Solidarnosc extremist activists have been proving that the assessment of the Solidarnosc leading centres as hostile to socialism and their activity as alien to the interests of the working class was correct.

"At the same time, the reappraisal of views is slowly taking place among these rank-and-file members of Solidarnosc who once uncritically believed the demagogic slogans of leaders: "The progressing reappraisal of many concepts is testified to by the lack of broader backing on the part of workers for strikes, street demonstrations and conspiring against the authorities of their own state. "Time will doubtless promote the consolidation of common sense and the progress of stability," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

Strike Warning

LD022328 Hamburg DPA in German 2102 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Hamburg, 2 Aug (DPA) -- If Poland's rulers cannot be moved by peaceful means to make a compromise with the nation, "we shall call a general strike at a suitable time." This was stated by the underground Solidarity leader in Silesia, Wlydyslaw Frasyniuk, in an interview with an amateur film maker which was screened by the ARD television topical program tonight. "We shall defend our enterprises. Even at the risk of our lives we are determined to improve the lot of future generations," he said. He added that the trade union does not want pointless sacrifices. He stated Solidarity's three indispensable conditions:

-- abrogation of martial law;
-- readmission of Solidarity and the right to strike;
-- the release of persons sentenced or interned for their work of society;

"We cannot go on living as we have been," he added. "Everybody must understand that Europe will not be quiet until we have won elementary civil rights in our country -- by force if need be since the government, too, is using force against the people."

He thanked the Western nations for their moral, spiritual and material assistance. He called for sanctions since they hit the ruler far harder than the people. He said lifting the sanctions might give the impression that the state of martial law in Poland is being accepted.

Strike Leader Sentenced

LD301340 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] The navy court has sentenced Kazimierz Masiak to 4 1/2 years imprisonment. Kazimierz Masiak led a strike of the work force at the Promor shipping industry manufacturing technology center 14-16 December 1981.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI HITS CRITICISM OF AUTHORITIES

Anti-Army 'Slanders'

AU021445 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Maj Adam Glowacki commentary: "In the Blind Alley of Hatred"]

[Text] One would like to appeal to them: Messieurs, it is high time to come down to solid earth, but such an appeal would certainly be yet another voice in the wilderness. The adversary will not listen to the good counsels of our military daily, especially the adversary who has still not given up his counterrevolutionary plans and who continues to make thrusts to the right and then to the left, to sow hatred everywhere, to fan social unrest and to promote aggravating propaganda, using various tricks for the purpose. Nor does he spurn rumors, false information and gutter revelations. He continues to distort the facts in a methodical and conscious manner.

This is nothing new and unprecedented in the present political struggle. What is new is merely accents, inflection and the targets of attacks, but the ultimate goal is always unchangeable. The adversary does not make his thrusts blindly. He makes them with deliberate care and premeditation, and it happens that he attempts to impart to some texts the appearance of scientific treatment. He does! Such texts usually contain a multitude of distortions, errors and the most common big and small lies devised to meet needs and the development of the country's situation. What of it that not everyone gives credence to such lies when there are always many naive people who do.

The introduction of martial law has begun a new stage in that political struggle. Taken unwares at first, the adversary has managed to recover. He has regrouped his forces and resources, is trying to sponsor regrettable street excesses and arguments and has even threatened a general strike. In doing this, he is taking advantage of the support offered by certain Western circles, which have applied unprecedented sanctions and blackmail vis-vis Poland.

At the same time, the adversary has directed the thrust of his hatred against our armed forces and has done it with full premeditation. After all, our armed forces have stemmed the tide of creeping counterrevolution and have put up an effective barrier against anarchy, lawlessness and the life that follows the fatalistic principle that the worse things are, the better it is. Like a mother, our armed forces have all the time continued to reconcile the quarreling brothers and to protect the process of national rebirth and accord.

People are not blind and can see and praise the enormous efforts of our Armed Forces and approve of the results of these efforts. All this is not only a light in the dark tunnel to them, but also -- and perhaps above all -- a better and more equitable future for themselves and their dependents.

However, not everyone agrees with that. Certain people know that every calm Polish day is to their disadvantage, and this is why they are in a hurry. Driven into the blind alley of hatred, blindness and helpfulness, they continue to resort to various provocations.

They continue to again circulate the rumor that a "classic" military coup was carried out in Poland. It is really difficult to see even a negligible dose of commonsense and of a knowledge of political-military problems among the authors of this rumor, which is being proclaimed to all and sundry. It is obvious that they are so convinced of their infallibility and of their knowledge of every subject that nothing seems strange to them. They are not the first and probably not the last to do so. After all, we remember very well their cocky predecessors of not so long ago who were experts in a "second Japan," in the plenty of butter and ham and in the "independent republic." Their heirs would like to do just as well, but they are specializing in other things.

At this point we should recall for some people the words spoken by the chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, who put the issue clearly and openly: "I want everyone to understand the reasons for and goals of our action. We do not seek a military coup and distatorship. Our people are strong and wise enough to develop an effective and democratic system of socialist government. In such a case our Armed Forces will be able to stay in their places -- in the barracks." This means that martial law is not an aim in itself. It is regarded merely as a stage in the process of recovering our equilibrium and in overcoming the most difficult phase of our crisis. As life has shown, martial law is also an effective tool in restoring order and security and in combating crimes and social pathology.

However, let us return to the contents of the leaflets that have recently been circulated around the country. In line with the intentions of their authors, they are meant to drive a wedge between the people and the armed forces. The "confidential" rumors about the origins of higher officers of our armed forces are also serving this purpose.

Who are these officers? The rumors have it that most of them are people who have lived in closed and isolated communities and who have often felt frustrated and inferior. Now that their hour has come they have become important and have "their war" at last, and no doubt many of them believe that they are fulfilling a historic mission.

At this point a question poses itself: What is the mission of those who fabricate such nonsense and who believe that only they have a monopoly on patriotism and on panaceas for our ills? Perhaps it is they who, having never smelled the powder and having lived in closed and isolated communities in frustration and inferiority, wanted to be the most important people and to have their confrontation and now, when all this has proved to be an idle dream, a utopia and the figment of a sickly imagination, they are trying to lay this accusation at the door of those who have often demonstrated that they are worthy of Poland.

Political blindness and the simply morbid nervousness caused by the "shock" of martial law are the sources of our adversary's various "arguments" aimed, to put it mildly, at inciting our people's mistrust in our Armed Forces and at ridiculing their professional cadres. The leaflets and publications in circulation cast doubts on these cadres' political-economic skills and professional qualifications and show that they began their careers at the time when the slogan was: "Not the secondary school certificate, but sincere resolution will make an officer out of you," and so on and so forth.

In the past, this slogan has been the subject of more than one provocation by those for whom socialism in Poland was unacceptable. Today, further groups of hostile forces are continuing this provocation. What is the purpose of this? Is it to reveal the obvious truth that the revolutionary situation in Poland at the time demanded revolutionary decisions, as a result of which young workers and country boys became dictators and officers, and that this was because of the real structure of class forces and the shortage of military personnel?

These things are not the real reason. This slogan has a rather deeper meaning, although it is based more on emotion than on commonsense. For who believes that officers today make thousands of decisions from day to day concerning organization and management without a shred of qualification to do so? This is a false idea. Concrete facts, well known to the community, speak against it.

Today's officer of the Polish People's Army is a regular soldier with a higher education. He has received this education in military academies, senior officer schools of various specializations or in civilian colleges. Many officers are unshakable authorities both in Poland and outside it. Their training is characterized by a close relationship between study and knowledge on the one hand and the needs of life and service on the other.

Many positive characteristics distinguish officers as a social group and as a basic element of the regular army. One of these is of course professional competence, which is confirmed every day by political commissioners serving their socialist fatherland. It is confirmed by their work results and the positive opinions expressed by the work forces. For officers are not only a source of military strength for the country, they are also a creative force of specialists in uniform; they serve the country with their organizational efficiency and their direct contribution to the nationwide work of giving new life to the republic.

Objectionable TV Program

AU021330 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Jul 82 p 2

[R. M. Commentary: "TV Programs 'July Evenings' -- Let Us Not Reverse the Course of History...."]

[Excerpts] The TV program series "July Evenings," which continues to be beamed late at night, has created rather a lot of interest, but it has also given rise to greatly differing evaluations and at times it strongly irritates objective viewers. This is especially so in the case of those viewers who were able to participate in the sociopolitical life of our country and people during the Hitlerite occupation and during the construction of People's Poland.

I have been induced to comment on this series by the program in which Edward Osobka-Morawski, former premier of the provisional government of the Polish People's Republic, reminisced about his past experience and evaluations of the period in which people's power was being organized and the principles of the July Manifesto were being worked out. He also discussed the present times.

While fully concurring in E. Osobka-Morawski's historical and anecdotal reminiscences, I was highly irritated (I am sure other people were just as irritated) by his evaluations of some of the crucial features of the reality of the past. For example, I cannot accept the statement that "all the people backed the London government" [Polish Government in exile during World War II].

E. Osobka-Morawski takes the view that the postwar history of People's Poland can be divided into four states: 3 years of Polish socialism; 7 years of the Beria regime; 14 years of failed October; and 10 years of joyous production paid for by $25 billion.

Of course, E. Osobka-Morawski is convinced that only the "3 years of the Polish road to socialism" when he held a responsible post in the state, had a sociopolitical meaning and produced specific and positive achievements.

Could it then be that our people and their governments have achieved nothing constructive in the years after 1947? Could it then be that these years have been the years of mere errors, distortions and deformations?

I cannot agree with E. Osobka-Morawski's statement that "The martial law has interrupted the road to renewal initiated in August 1980." As party and government officials have often stated, martial law has placed a barrier across the road to nowhere, to "Polish socialism" as conceived by messieurs Kuron, Michnik, Blumsztajn, Geremek, Jurczyk, and other apostles and repairers of socialism.

I ask again: Is it really necessary to propagate among millions and millions of TV viewers the views and evaluations that are thoroughly subjective, in conflict with history and inaccurate, to say the least, in many regards? Is it really necessary to do this only because such views and evaluations are presented by the people who are historically interesting?

PAX ORGAN VIEWS ATTITUDE TOWARD SOVEREIGNTY

PM021331 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21-22 Jul p 3

[Article by Janusz Stefanowicz: "Rebirth Is Needed on the Anniversary of Rebirth"]

[Text] Poland is fortunate in belonging among those historic nations and states which are strong in tradition and social consciousness. Painful experience teaches, however, that state sovereignty is not an attribute that is given once and forever, and that it reveals itself not only in its formal manifestations. A nation strives for its independence, and its security, continuously and on two fronts: the internal and the external.

The political thought that lay at the foundations of the July Manifesto proved itself to have been both correct and farsighted. It guaranteed the nation lasting prerequisites for its external sovereignty through a wise positioning of our state on the world map of political systems and alliances. Today, no thinking person will deny that only in alliance with the Soviet Union, and by being an integral part of the community of socialist states, can Poland be an independent and consequential partner in international relations. That truth is indisputable and exclusive -- in other words, there is no alternative proposition. That is why it was rightly given constitutional expression.

During only two periods of People's Poland -- though both of them were of key significance -- have attempts been made to deny this certainty. The first time -- and then it was more understandable -- was when, during the building of People's Poland, expiring political formations lured a population that was unprepared for socialism with the prospect of "liberation" in the wake of the third world war.

Again -- and by then with total absurdity -- the same attitude came out into the open once more in the boiling crucible of 1980 and 1981. This time, as a rule, the alliance with the Soviet Union was not under frontal attack. That was not necessary. Today, the internal system of the state is a fundamental prerequisite of its external position. The destruction of the state's political system would make its alliances, and thus also its sovereignty, meaningless.

Clear and consistent understanding of that indissoluble interrelation between the state's sovereignty and its socialist system -- although briefly and superficially eclipsed by the ideological sabotage carried out by some activists during the period of "storm and stress" -- has been and continues to be the hallmark of Pax identity. It reflects the synthesis of Pax ideopolitical canon, contained in the theses of the Polish school and patriotic thinking and expressed in the laconic formula of the triple commitment: patriotic, socialist and ideologically Catholic. These principles were confirmed and developed, with application to the existing circumstances, in the declaration of ideology issued by the Presidium of the Board of the Pax Association ("at the critical moment" of 23 February this year), and also in other programmatic documents of the past 6 months, among which the expositions and publications by the board's chairman, Zenon Komender, deserve special emphasis.

Recognizing the socialist system and the alliance with the Soviet Union as the basic prerequisites of Poland's sovereignty, and making these principles the point of departure for its public activity, both within the Catholic community and in the concerns of the state, the Catholic social movement Pax has always pointed out that those principles constitute an opportunity, the realization of which depends on the degree of integration of state and society. The idea is, on the one hand, for the society to take an active part in the creation of the state, and, on the other, for the structure and methods of the state's exercise of power to represent an authentic expression of social forces and aspirations. Through Pax history this view finds its reflection in the appeal, directed to the Poles, to think and to act in terms of strengthening the state, and also in the stipulation, directed to the authorities, to shape and realize its exercise of power in ways which would make possible an effective fulfillment of the nation's aspirations.

At the birth of the Pax movement there was the belief that the absence -- or insufficient presence -- of Polish believers in public affairs had a dual source. The communist authority's distrust of the church, and to a lesser extent also of the Catholic laity, initially very intense, later diminishing but never fully eradicated, unhappily converged with the positions of alienation from, or indifference toward, the state which were demonstrated by some Catholic opinion-forming milieus that often exercised considerable influence on the political orientation of believers. Struggle against this paralyzing syndrome of mutual hostility which is exceptionally harmful to the state's cohesion and strength has always been among the principal aims of Pax' activity. It can even be said that, from the viewpoint of the practical ideopolitical role of our movement in People's Poland, this struggle represented one of its constituent elements and gave the movement its credentials for its public activity.

Viewed against this background, the reflection about things returning to their sources becomes a bitter truth. The main impulse for the rise of the Catholic left movement was the desire to avert civil war in the forties. The specter of such a war reappeared a year ago. It is true that, both that first time and recently, it was chased away by the firm action of the authorities. But it is equally true that the sharp social and ideological conflicts which had been causing the threatening situation -- and which, fortunately, did not find an outlet in an open power struggle -- transformed themselves into other forms of passive of quasiconspiratorial resistance, futile protest, ostentatious "internal emigration," mute distrust or hopeless capitulation. Despite the divergence of motives and situations separated by a whole generation, the price which has to be paid for the proliferation of such attitudes by both society and state is very similar.

It is, therefore, not accidentally that the Pax movement is yet again, in the hour of the nation's need, offering to stand as a partner to all those forces which authentically strive for a national rebirth, without waiting for the sun to shine again on our fatherland. We have been told, in the beginning as well as today: You are tainted through your participation -- albeit indirect -- in martial law governments. Our answer was then as it is now: The state of war is a result, not the cause. In acting toward eliminating the essential causes we strive -- not in word but in deed -- for its termination and for the resumption of the great and difficult work of the democratization of socialist Poland.

Our movement has always fought for a responsible democracy, that is, a democracy which realizes the principles of the equality, freedom and coparticipation of all citizens in public matters, not at the expense of the state but with the intention of strengthening the state. Of particular significance here is the common ground of a democracy of world outlooks, which is in Poland the sole way of offering effective involvement to the whole of a society on which, after all, believers are the prevailing majority. Thus, by participating as a whole in the vast process of achieving a reform of the state and its economy we will, above all, be concerned that the meaning and the political consequences of the muti-ideolcgical structure of the Polish nation in the period of the building of socialism is not lost in that process. For there can be no strong state of Poland without the conscious, active and representative participation of lay Catholics in its affairs.

On the anniversary of the rebirth we conform our willingness to work toward a new rebirth of the nation and the state. We are conscious of the immensity of the wrongs, the inadequacies and the errors which have accompanied the lot of People's Poland. It is not, however, enough to condemn the past, nor is it worthy of a Pole or a Christian to wring his hands in despair. Rebirth means conquering. Only in such an interpretation does the burden of tension and disaster become that "felix culpa" that our great primate spoke of 2 years ago. Only such can be the way of all who love Poland in deed.

REAGAN'S REMARKS ON MARTIAL LAW, SANCTIONS NOTED

LD022048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] President Ronald Reagan of the United States has said he is encouraged by the news from Warsaw of the possible alleviation of martial law. Reagan expressed the hope that the situation would develop to the point where economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union could be lifted. The agencies stress that this is Reagan's most optimistic statement on the situation in Poland. They also recall that 3 days ago Reagan said he would apply for the prolongation by a further year of the agreement on the sale of cereals to the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- Janusz Kaminski, Polish minister of transportation, has visited Moscow where he held talks with Ivan Pavlovski, Soviet minister of railways. The implementation of the tasks in mutual freight transport during the first half of the current year was discussed. Directions for the implementation of the demanding freight plans for the second half of the year were also drawn up. The ministers also discussed the development of mutual cooperation in the sphere of freight transport. A protocol was signed defining the Polish and Soviet tasks in the field of transportation during the second half of the current year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jul 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO CONSTANTA AGRICULTURAL CADRES

AU021410 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 82 pp 1 and 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 28 July working meeting with leading Constanta County agricultural cadres, in Neptun resort]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I convened this working meeting in order to discuss certain agricultural issues in Constanta County, in view of the results so far and of what has to be done in the coming years, actually I should say the next year, to attain the crops envisaged in the party program and the 12th congress decisions, as well as crops commensurate with opportunities offered by the Constanta County agriculture.

This year we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the completion of the cooperativization in Constanta County. We will mark this event this fall, and if the crops are good we may even celebrate "Harvest Day" here on this occasion. This, however, depends on the county's total crop yield.

Indeed, Constanta County has had relatively good results over the years. This year, too, the barley and wheat production, although not up to existing possibilities, can be considered good. Of course, a barley crop of 4,600 kg and a wheat crop of 3,800 kg and more are quite good. There are also prospects for attaining good crops of corn and vegetables and, generally speaking of all crops.

Constanta County has received a lot of assistance in the fields of mechanization, chemicalization and irrigation. It is the county with the largest irrigated area.

As I have said, you have good results in many units. Unfortunately, there are also certain units with poor results. The causes are manifold, but I do not wish to dwell upon them in detail now in view of the fact that in about 3 weeks we will have a special conference on the question of wheat and obviously on fall harvesting. We will then discuss this year's results in greater detail and what must be done next year.

Generally speaking, this year we have better barley and wheat crops than last year. One could say that the fall results will be good and much higher than last year. However, we must attain more. In Constanta County we must have a yield, as of next year, of 5,000 kg of wheat per hectare and over 5,500 kg of barley per hectare. By 1985 we must aim at a minimum of 5,500 kg of wheat and 6,000 kg of barley. Accordingly, we must strive for a yield of 10,000 kg of corn per hectare next year and at least 12,000 kg of corn per hectare in 1985. This must in turn lead to appropriate yields of industrial crops, sunflowers, soybeans, vegetables and fodder, as well as good yields in the wine-growing sector.

Several speakers have referred here to a number of good experiments and crops of more than 7,000 kg per hectare obtained this year. As became apparent from these reports, nothing out of the ordinary was done to score these good results; the land was appropriately tilled with fertilizers available to all units and with appropriate seeds and density. Everybody knows that with a minimum density of 600 plants per square meter one cannot attain less than 6,000 kg per hectare. Where the density was 700 plants per square meter, the results were 7,000 kg and more per hectare, therefore, one cannot talk about a particular secret or particular seeds; the means are simply available to everybody.

We must now proceed to prepare next year's crops thoroughly.. One should establish as of now the areas to be sown to barley and wheat and the measures required to harvest the crops on time, to carry out the appropriate deep plowing and to prepare the necessary seeds and density. We must ensure that all sowing operations are completed around 10 October.

Possibilities exist to attain crops of over 5,000 kg per hectare in all fields of Constanta County. Therefore, the attainment next year of a yield of 5,000 kg per hectare is an easy task. This is not a difficult task for the county's possibilities if one takes into account what has been achieved thus far and what has been said at this meeting.

However, the agricultural bodies, the People's Council and the party County Committee must take appropriate measures and must generally introduce and apply all good results attained by the county's units. Engineers, chairmen, managers of units, machine operators and all those responsible for attaining appropriate crops must be properly instructed in this respect.

We should pay more attention to seeds. We must ensure that most of the sown area is sown with primary reproduction seeds or first generation seeds. This must represent some 60-70 percent of the area, although the entire county could yield greater crops using only primary reproduction and first generation seeds. We can thus practically assure ourselves of good crops. We must not sow wheat or barley seed of more than secondary reproduction or second generation anywhere.

We must also pay particular attention to thoroughly preparing the fields. I will return to the problem of irrigation and soil moisture. We have 300,000 irrigated hectares in Constanta County and by irrigating the majority of the area by the end of September we have practically ensured the watering for wheat. If the land is being tilled properly, in depth, we do not need any further irrigation for what has to be attained in August. In practice we are growing the wheat under conditions of full irrigation, even if there is no further irrigation: The wheat is in fields that have already been irrigated.

We must necessarily use deep-plowing. Every 4 years we should carry out scarification operations. There are many instances of waterlogging, which shows that the plowing was not deep enough and that optimal conditions were not ensured for an appropriate crop.

We must proceed from the fact that next year Constanta County should deliver at least 380,000 tons of wheat to the state stock and should ensure the necessary seeds and consumption in accordance with the self-supply program, with reserves for the entire population. Some 50 percent of an eventual surplus -- I am referring to next year -- will remain in the county -- of course, the respective units will benefit accordingly, but the county will also obtain something -- and 50 percent will be additionally delivered to the state stock.

By 1985 we must reach 420,000 tons. For this, we must increase the production and deliver at least 5,500 tons more to the state stock while also ensuring the necessary consumer goods for the people, the necessary quantities of seeds as well as the reserves required by the county.

We will appropriately establish various targets for corn and other crops, too. It is necessary to review the question of seeds and decide upon producing the best kind of seeds. The county must ensure all the seeds it requires aside from the quantities envisaged to be delivered to other counties. In this respect, I believe that one must seriously reconsider the activity of the research station. From what has been said here, one cannot talk about a research activity. The station must seriously fulfill its responsibilities to concern itself with and produce new strains of seeds, in view of conditions specific to Constanta and Dobrudja. Generally speaking, the research stations should take into account conditions prevailing throughout Dobrudja, including Tulcea County. It must concern itself with improving certain existing strains and producing new ones. This must be the main role and activity of the research station. It must work closely with production units, state agricultural enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, ensuring the production of the required seeds and ensuring high quality seeds both for the county and other requirements. I believe that the county should and must aim at attaining these goals.

We should pay more attention to corn production. The crops attained thus far cannot be considered as being commensurate with the county's possibilities, in view of the large irrigated area. Therefore, we must take measures beginning with this year to commendably carry out all necessary work to prepare the entire area for the fall activities. Practically, no hectare should remain unplowed this fall for next spring's campaign. The importance of fall plowing has been clearly proven, even to those who had some doubts about its wisdom. Some experts had a theory that it is not necessary to plow the land in autumn, claiming that good crops could be achieved if the plowing is carried out in May. Indeed, crops can be attained with the May plowing, but only 1,500-2,000 kg per hectare.

You must also seriously concern yourselves with the question of seeds. Next fall you must ensure the entire quantity of seeds, with the necessary reserves, for an appropriate density of at least 70,000 plants per hectare of irrigated land. We must examine the problems concerning industrial crops -- sunflower, flax and so forth -- since the crop in this sector is not too good. We must ensure high-quality seeds for these crops, as we must for all crops, in order to attain appropriate results.

We will probably have to pay more attention to ensuring natural fertilizers required by certain crops, including flax, in some areas. This fertilizer helps to maintain appropriate temperatures, thus stimulating and ensuring the attainment of larger crops. The county must continue to be a great producer of vegetables. For this purpose, it must attain larger crops, as I stated during my visit to the vegetable station. I do not wish to refer now to each single crop, but I told you that it is unacceptable that heliogreenhouses should not obtain a crop of at least 80-100 tons of vegetables per hectare. And this is just the minimum.

Constanta County also has a developed wine-growing sector. There are enterprises with very good production, but there are also units with lesser production. We must really ensure that an average crop of 12,000 kg of grapes per hectare is attained in the county. In this respect, we must also reconsider the various varieties being grown and must take the necessary measures to ensure appropriate production in this sector, too.

I have left animal husbandry toward the end. As far as sheep are concerned, generally speaking, you have good results, even though we must strive to reach 10 kg of wool per sheep in a few years. The station, if it wants to be a modern one, must think in terms of how to obtain 20 kg of wool per sheep in the future. I agree with the target of obtaining a quantity of 15 kg wool by 1985, but we should strive to ensure that the station succeed in attaining 20 kg wool per sheep by 1990. It is possible to reach this wool production in 7-8 years.

You still have rather poor results in the cattle sector. We should have some 50 cattle per hundered hectares, something which would mean some 250,000 cattle. You now have 170,000, that is you are 80,000 short. Of these 250,000 cattle, at least 110,000 - 120,000 must be dairy cattle so as to fully ensure the people's milk requirements, as well as deliveries to the state stock. Likewise, we must ensure the necessary quantities of meat and so forth. Regarding pigs and poultry, production should be attained in accordance with the self-supply program, which is known to you.

Proceeding from all this, we must seriously examine the newly created situation in the county. The fact that we have 32,000 hectares -- and I think we will reach almost 400,000 hectares in 1985, that is 80 percent of the county's lands will be irrigated -- creates a completely new situation in this county. Constanta is no longer the county it was 25 years ago when it had practically no irrigated areas. Hence we must see how we use this new situation and production potential. We must establish what varieties of plans should be used to maximally utilize the irrigation, fertilizers and everything else we have, but I am now referring to irrigation. Let us examine the experience accumulated thus far and make the necessary improvements in the functioning of irrigation and the organization of work.

My impression is that irrigation was better this year, but not quite as it should have been. There is too much waterlogging. Many irrigation canals have begun to clog because they are not adequately maintained. The lands are not tilled taking into account the irrigation system and this leads to waterlogging, which Dobrudja has never known in the past. This requires that the county, together with all experts, the research station and machine operators -- we will also have to send experts from Bucharest -- should examine the situation and see what can be done about improving the irrigation system and the technologies for tilling the land and organizing the county's arable areas. I am thinking in terms of revising the entire concept and taking measures for a military organization of the maintenance and functioning of the irrigation systems, so that they can function appropriately and guarantee that there is water on time, when it is required.

Aside from the question of maintenance, it is probably necessary to make certain improvements in the very organization of the county's lands by taking into account the irrigation system. But we will deal again with this problem together with the Bucharest collective. You will present the necessary conclusions and the measures to be taken even as of this year. I am particularly referring to the size of farms, fields and strip grounds. My impression is that some of them are too large. It is difficult to irrigate over large distances. It is also difficult to ensure the necessary leveling required by the irrigation system. Therefore, I believe that the same collective must examine and advance proposals for a better organization of farms, plots and fields and for establishing their size so as to ensure an optimal size which is not too small and not too large. We can thus ensure better irrigation, leveling and drainage. We must establish the drainage gradient, hence the organization of plowing activities. Let us appropriately ensure the water drainage and everything else required as well as the scarification system. At least once every 4 years we must plow 60, 70 and up to 80 cm deep so as to create conditions for the water to be stored in the subsoil, but also to drain away, as you well know. We must necessarily take measures to draft a special program connected with irrigation, land organization and plowing technologies.

Several questions were raised here in connection with mechanization. Of course we should have a better harvester for crops of 5,500-7,000 kg per hectare. The "C 12" harvester was adequate for the crops attained 10 years ago. The production we want to achieve now indeed requires a larger-capacity harvester. It looks like the new harvester meets the necessary requirements. Of course, when we decide to attain an 8,000-kg-crop per hectare, we will have to come up with a better harvester. We should also bear this in mind. However, for the present production, this harvester meets the requirements and can harvest the crop better and in less time. Obviously these are the first harvesters in this series, but this year's tests proved that, generally speaking, they are behaving well. We decided that Constanta County should receive 500 such harvesters next year. We would like the new harvester to do 10 hectares per day, if work goes on until 9 p.m., then it can do 12 and even more hectares.

Some comrades I met several days ago said that they have time to harvest the crop and do not have to hurry. But look, because they were in no hurry they lost 500 kg per hectare since they did not harvest the crops on time. You must hurry when harvesting the crops! Of course, generally speaking, men would do well to think before they do something and not act rashly; but when they do agricultural work, they must indeed hurry. One day of delay in sowing may lead to a smaller crop. One day of delay in harvesting leads to kosses of 200-300 kg. One works so hard and spends so much only to lose a lot because of complacency and negligence, There is no justification for that! Last month, on 20 June, I told the comrade first secretary of the County Committee to start harvesting the crop since it was in good shape for harvesting to start. He said that we must wait 2-3 days; actually they waited some 5 days! When I came back here, I arrived on a Sunday at 6 p.m., I did not see a harvester at work. When harvesting starts, there should be no Sundays! There should be no Sunday because there are enough Sundays when one can rest all day long! One can work two Sundays in summer! However, this was not the case! Actually, if it had been harvested on time, the crop could have exceeded 4,300 kg per hectare.

Why do I insist, comrades, on these things? Because we must understand that harvesting should be a central preoccupation. We have now completed the harvesting of the wheat, but we must prepare to harvest the beans. However, if we do not harvest the beans in 3-4 days, we will again have losses. We need a military organization, with day and night shifts, so that we can complete the harvesting in 3-4 days. We will then proceed to harvesting the sunflower. Likewise, we must complete it in 5 days. The same applies to other crops, including the corn.

We must, therefore, grasp that greater responsibility and discipline are required. The sowing must not be delayed. Sometimes when the sowing goes beyond the optimal period, we lose up to 30 percent of the crops. And that is due precisely to organizational failings.

We must examine and review the fleet of tractors and machines, especially combines. We must see how old they are and what their working capacity is. However, with proper repairs they can be put into good working order for [at least] 2 weeks. What kind of repairs are being made on a combine if it does not run for even 2 weeks? It can only mean that nothing was done, only time wasted. This cannot go on! It is elementary that any repair, however shoddy the spare parts, should ensure 2 weeks of work. This can only mean that the machinery enterprises and the county machinery trust do not do their job properly. In their turn, the units do not check the repairs done. The cooperative chairman himself should check the quality of the repairs done on the machines. The chief engineer and the other unit engineers are dutybound to make sure of this -- as stated in their contracts -- and ensure that the respective agricultural machinery station is capable of performing good quality work.

We must establish order and discipline in this area and review the machinery system. Naturally, we will manufacture better machines and will supply Constanta County -- and all major grain-producing counties -- with the newest machines. This, however, imposes even greater order, discipline and responsibility for the machinery system. As for the question of good cadre training: We must organize good winter courses for all tractor drivers, mechanics and other agricultural personnel. We must understand that the issue of raising the cadres' training level is one of major importance.

Currently Constanta County has a developed industry and can plan on solving a number of problems itself. It can assist the machinery stations to overcome delays in the repair and maintenance of machinery, tractors and all other equipment. From that viewpoint, too, the Agricultural Directorate, the People's Council, and of course, the county Party Committee must take the necessary measures so that Constanta County can fulfill all its important tasks.

I will not now speak about other problems. As I said, in about 3 weeks we will have a national conference at which we will discuss next year's crops and all related matters. Until then I hope that the county will thoroughly analyze what we discussed today and prepare a program of measures designed to ensure the production for the coming year and up to 1985, as we decided here. You have sufficient capabilities. However, these problems must be discussed in detail with all the experts, all agricultural cadres, cooperative members and agricultural working people. Constanta must become a front-ranking county, and since it is the county with the largest irrigated area it should take first place. We will also appropriately examine the question of fertilizers, with a view to ensuring the necessary fertilizers and achieving the crops planned.

I think that now, as we prepare to mark the 25th anniversary of the county's cooperativization, we should prepare a new program in line with the 12th congress decisions on the new agricultural revolution. That implies a highly productive agriculture with great economic efficiency. On that anniversary, which is due in the fall, your county should not only review its achievements, but also have a program ready for the years through 1985 and 1990. As I have already said, Constanta County must take one of the leading places in Romania's agriculture, must further demonstrate the strength and capabilities of a cooperative, socialist agriculture, must obtain large crops and practice a highly productive and efficient agriculture, thus ensuring increases in the living standard of the cooperative members and working people, and enhancing this sector's contribution to the general development of our country.

As you see, comrades, I have not been too critical, although I did mean to offer some criticism because this year you again lost several hundreds of kilograms of wheat per hectare due to unsatisfactory work. However, I hope that you will draw the proper conclusions and that this situation will not be repeated.

With that I want to express the hope that all the comrades will take measures to complete the seasonal work, to prepare for harvesting the fall crops, to perform all the operations and to thoroughly prepare for the 1983 sowing.

And with that I wish you all good work! (loud and prolonged applause)

NATION AIMS AT "ENERGY SELF-RELIANCE" BY 1990

AU311524 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1982 -- From 74.1 thousand million kW-hr. This year, Romania's electricity production will rise to 82.5 thousand million kW-hr in 1985 and 110 thousand million kW-hr by 1990. That will provide a solid foundation to the rapid development of the Romanian economy as a whole.

To fulfill the programme, well-articulated measures have been agreed upon pursuing the expansion and improvement of the national power grid, operation of coal-fueled electric stations earlier than planned, better use of the water-power potential and use of nuclear power to produce electricity, lower use of fossil fuel for the generation of electricity and heat and so on.

This programme must result in the attainment of a strategic goal -- energy self-reliance by the year 1990 -- a cornerstone of the country's economic independence.

Of course, the development of the material base is essential at this point. To achieve this, significant funds have been channelled to the power industry. So, under the current five-year period another 7,920 MW will be added to the national grid -- 2,500 MW supplied by hydropower plants and 5,420 MW by power plants fuelled on lowgrade lignite, oil shales and reclaimed material. From 1986 to 1990, more power stations will be built that will supply 9,850 MW. Therefore the power stations'generating capacity will be doubled in just ten years, a span of time that will make Romania join the countries using nuclear plants to produce heat and electricity: 4,500 MW by the year 1990.

At present nearly 43 percent of the electric power production is produced in that way. But as early as next year, coal-fueled power stations will become prevalent in the country. Meanwhile, the generation of electric energy from water-power will continue its growing trend to reach 21.2 percent of the country's production by 1985.

Falling among the same concerns to increase and change the pattern of electricity production is the stress laid on the growing share of the new sources of energy. They are expected to supply heat and electricity the equivalent of which is put at 5.5 million tonnes conventional fuel by 1985, and 7-10 million tonnes by 1990.

The nuclear power programme puts the power produced by nuclear plants in Romania at 4,500 MW in 1990 and 9,600 MW by 1995. The Cernavoda plant will operate five units of 660 MW each, instead of four as it was originally planned. In Moldova a nuclear power station is to be built that will operate three 1,000 MW units, the first of which will start operating in 1990. In Transylvania a third plant, similar to that in Cernavoda, is to be erected starting 1984, with one or two of its units due to operate by 1990.

ROMANIAN-SUDANESE COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU021813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/8/1982 -- On the eve of the official visit of friendship of Sudan's president to Romania, the proceedings of the joint session of the Romanian-Sudanese Joint Political Commission and of the Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation ended in Bucharest.

In keeping with the understandings and orientations set when the party and state leaders of the two countries, Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, met and conducted talks the two delegations, led by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ibrahim Muntim Mansur, member of the Central Preparatory Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, minister of finance, economy and planning of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, analyzed the means of consolidating the political collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and Sudanese Socialist Union, between Romania and Sudan, the possibilities and ways conducive to the development of the Romanian-Sudanese economic and technical cooperation, in domains of mutual interest, to the expansion and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges.

At the close of the proceedings, the two co-chairmen of the commissions signed the protocol of the session, which stipulates specific measures of consolidating the political collaboration, of developing and deepening the economic and technico-scientific cooperation between Romanian and Sudan in oil tapping, refining and transportation, electrification, construction, transport and telecommunications, cotton processing, zootechny and the food industry. The protocol also provides a more than double growth of trade exchanges as against the previous period and prospects of further growth, in the interests of both countries and peoples.

MONGOLIAN LEADERS REPLY TO CONGRATULATIONS

AU021233 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the MPR Government, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, all Mongolian people and ourselves, we want to convey to you and through you to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Romanian Government and the fraternal Romanian people sincere thanks for the cordial congratulations and warm, friendly greetings sent on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution. We want to express our confidence that the relations of friendship between our parties and countries will develop and strengthen in a spirit of friendship and cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Dear comrades, we wish you, and, through you, the fraternal Romanian people new and great successes in implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions and in the struggle to consolidate peace and friendship among peoples.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR

J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN SPORTS DELEGATION ARRIVES -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/7/1982 -- A delegation of the National Office for Physical Education and Sports of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Istvan Buda, president of the office, paid a visit to Romania. The delegation conducted talks in Oradea with a deiegation led by Lieutenant-General Marin Dragnea, chairman of the National Council of Physical Education and Sports of Romania. Both sides expressed their determination to further work to deepen and diversify collaboration in sports in keeping with the understanding between the party and state leaderships of the two neighbour and friendly countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 29 Jul 82 AU]

TV AGREEMENT WITH CONGO -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/7/1982 -- An agreement on cooperation was signed in Bucharest between the Romanian Radio and Television and the Congolese Radio and Television. The document was signed for Romania by Gheorghe Atanasiu, assistant director-general of the Romanian Radio and Television, and for Congo by Laurent Mann, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 29 Jul 82 AU]

PLANINC MEETS WITH PRESIDENCY ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LD022206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency met today under the chairmanship of President Petar Stambolic. As reported, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted the SFRY Presidency with the additional measures taken by the Federal Executive Council to implement the 1982 economic policy.

In supporting these measures as well as the more resolute orientation that measures should also be taken in all other sectors which will contribute to the harmonization of economic trends with the established goals and policy of economic stabilization in 1982, the Presidency particularly pointed out the need for the Federal Executive Council and the executive councils of the republics and provinces to do everything possible in order to coordinate the implementation of the price policy with the role of the organizations of associated labor in this sphere and to organize the work aimed at gradually eliminating the existing price disparity.

The Presidency asserted again that the work on the preparation and adoption of relevant measures by which the credit-monetary policy will be coordinated with the demands of the economic stabilization policy this year should be speeded up.

The Presidency noted that the trends in personal incomes and other personal receipts this year represent one of the major causes of the unsatisfactory implementation of the established economic stabilization policy. The Presidency, therefore, stressed the need to activate all social factors in coordinating the trends in this sphere with the goals of the economic policy this year.

In this, as in other spheres, the Presidency stressed the irreplaceable role of the political action of all socio-political factors, and in particular of delegate assemblies in the republics and provinces, of the SAWPY, of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia and of the LCY.

The Presidency noted that in this situation it is very important for the SFRY Assembly to discuss as early as possible the situation in the sphere of personal incomes and other personal receipts and that measures be taken in the republics and provinces within the framework of their constitutional responsibilities with the aim of coordinating the trends in this sphere with the adopted policy. Within this context, all necessary measures and activities which should be taken to promote criteria and yardsticks for the allocation of income and for the distribution of personal incomes which should be examined in order that, in a self-managing way, the system of the distribution according to work be applied more consistently and that the differences in personal incomes which are not the result of working contribution be eliminated. In the same vein, all measures which should be taken in the sphere of tax policy should also be examined in order to prevent acquisition of material benefit without work, tax more severely personal incomes not stemming from work and prevent all speculations and abuses in the sphere of disposal of social resources.

The SFRY Presidency also discussed and adopted the platforms for the forthcoming visit by Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency, to the Republic of Cyprus and by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Presidency, to the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Kingdom of Nepal. The significance of these visits was emphasized for the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and these three countries, as well as from the standpoint of the exchange of views on the world situation and topical problems faced by the nonaligned countries and their movement today, in particular in the stage of preparations for the seventh conference of heads of state or government.

The Presidency also discussed other issues within its constitutional jurisdiction.

FOREIGN POLICY STANCE REAFFIRMED IN DECLARATIONS

Mojsov Delivers Speech

AU221740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jul 82 p 4

[TANJUG report on speech by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on the current international situation and the SFRY's foreign policy activity, at a joint session of the SFRY Assembly Chambers on 15 July -- [Passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 July (TANJUG) -- "The current unfavorable development of international relations justifiably provokes serious concern in our country and throughout the world. We are facing one of the greatest crisis since World War II, a crisis which has affected all existing international relations and which seriously threatens the maintenance of an already uncertain world peace. True, this state of affairs most seriously affects the nonaligned and other developing countries, but neither the developed countries nor the great powers are spared its consequences."

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, thus assessed the current international situation in a report which he submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

Analyzing the world situation, the federal secretary said that the policy of detente "had not only died but it is increasingly degenerating into its opposite -- a cold war."

"It has been demonstrated that what we have pointed out so many times was correct: That there can be no lasting improvement in the international situation if the fragile process of detente, understood within a narrow bloc framework, does not overcome this limitation and start to embrace all international relations; and if all countries, great and small, do not participate in this process on an equal footing," he said.

Concern Over Armaments

"The world crisis which has worsened during the last few years," Mojsov continued, "is being expressed now in an increasingly greater intensification of tension and competition between blocs and great powers, a constant acceleration of a new arms race, a flaring up of hotbeds of crisis in various parts of the world, and a further deterioration of all aspects of the international economic situation. We are witnessing a growing confrontation between various factors in the international arena in the struggle to expand their influence and to gain advantages and supremacy. In this connection. the most diverse possible methods and means of intimidation and destabilization, ranging from the military-political to economic-financial, are being used. These methods and means represent a great danger for all countries wanting to preserve their independence of the blocs and defend their right to an undisturbed and independent path of development."

Lazar Mojsov stressed that Yugoslavia, aware of the danger of a further arms race, together with other countries, had made efforts to take measures aimed at disarmament and reducing international tension. At the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which Mojsov described as a continuation of President Tito's initiative of 1976, the Yugoslav delegation led by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed its deep concern over the unbridled escalation of armaments and set forth the foundations of our approach to disarmament.

According to the federal secretary for foreign affairs, this session demonstrated that a vast majority of mankind demands and expects measures to protect its survival. Nonetheless, the session ended in a failure. "The session," Mojsov said, "could not yield the desired results because of a lack of readiness and political will, on the part of those who possess the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals, to take measures that would make possible a halt in the arms race and the beginning of a process of real disarmament."

"This outcome of the special session -- as well as an absence of resolute action by the UN to halt the brutal Israeli aggression against Lebanon and against the Palestinian people and its liberation organization -- once again points to the urgent need to enable the UN to serve the interests of the entire international community in accordance with the aims of the UN Charter," Mojsov emphasized.

Saying that the bloc confrontation is most intensive in Europe, where the largest concentration of military potential is located, Mojsov said that what was happening at the Madrid CSCE meeting was a drastic example of how a valuable achievement can be jeopardized by ideological and cold war approaches.

"It is only thanks to the activities of the European neutral and nonaligned countries that this negative development was to a certain extent halted," he said. He also remarked that the efforts of these countries continue, and it was agreed that a meeting of their foreign ministers should be convened in Stockholm at the end of August. This meeting should be a political manifestation of the will and determination of the European neutral and nonaligned countries to do everything possible so that the Madrid meeting could end by adopting a substantial and balanced document.

Support and Assistance to Palestinians

After having pointed to the need to create the conditions that would contribute to overcoming the complex and potentially dangerous situation in the Mediterranean area and to transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and cooperation, Lazar Mojsov said that Yugoslavia also attached great importance to "promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation in certain areas of the Balkans, as a way to strengthen confidence, good-neighborly relations and security and to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, without any nuclear arms."

"This presupposes strict adherence to the principles of respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference and peaceful coexistence, as well as banning the threat of force and its use against any Balkan country."

Continuing his report, Mojsov said: "The most dangerous international crisis at the present moment is the Middle East crisis which has culminated in Israel's brutal and reckless aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The goal of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is to jeopardize the very physical existence of the Palestinian people and to liquidate the PLO militarily and politically as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the struggle for realizing its national rights. This latest aggression as well as the earlier annexation of the Golan Heights and Jerusalem and the preparations for annexing the West Bank, demonstrate that there is no end to the Israeli expansionist policy and that Israel is not ceasing to violate all the UN decisions and norms of international behavior. We believe that it is high time for the international community to take resolute measures to put an end to such an aggressive and arrogant policy by Israel."

Mojsov said that the SFRY Presidency, Assembly, Federal Executive Council, sociopolitical organizations and all our working people most sharply condemned this Israeli aggression, "which has reminded us of the similar brutal acts of the Nazi armies in World War II," and demanded Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and an end to the massacre of Palestinians and Lebanese.

"It is high time," he added, "for the international community to take energetic measures toward establishing peace and stability in this region and to create the conditions for a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis and for realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights."

In this connection Mojsov said that the SFRY Presidency had sent messages to a certain number of statesmen in the world, while our delegation to the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau, which will begin in Nicosia today, will make its contribution to spreading and strengthening international support and assistance to the PLO and the Palestinian people.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs said that the tragic and extremely dangerous developments in the Middle East must serve as a serious warning that it is in the interest of international security to find a political and just solution of the hotbeds of crisis in Asia, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Southern Africa and Central America as soon as possible.

The Developed Countries Avoid Dialogue

Mojsov then spoke about the world economic situation and stressed that the "blows of crises and the deterioration in international economic relations are felt most by the economically weakest countries, or rather the developing countries," whose position is constantly deteriorating. The western developed countries realize the seriousness of these problems, but the solution to them is being constantly postponed. "Moreover," the federal secretary said, "the economic policy of the developed countries is adjusted in such a way that the greatest burden of the economic crisis and the necessary price to be paid for economic adjustments is transferred to the developing countries and other economically weaker and less developed countries." According to Mojsov, what causes the greatest concern is the fact that the developed countries avoid a real dialogue with the developing countries on these problems.

"The only way out of this difficult situation is, in our view, in a resolute orientation toward building new international economic relations, primarily through global talks in the UN, within the framework of a long term process of solving the most important international problems of development," Lazar Mojsov said.

Speaking about the activity of forces which are waging a struggle for peace, security and development, Mojsov said that these forces were active throughout the world, and he continued: "We are particularly encouraged by the fact that, regardless of pressures, difficulties and subjective and objective problems, the Nonaligned Movement and policy have been constantly strengthening and spreading. Nonalignment, which has developed from the historic process of emancipation of peoples and which serves this process, has become a permanent orientation of a vast majority of countries. Precisely today, when there is a crisis of overall political and economic relations in the world, great and all-embracing activity by the nonaligned countries is particularly necessary. Nonalignment represents the sole barrier to the further negative development of the international situation and offers the sole positive alternative."

According to Mojsov, at this moment there are only two possible directions for the further development of the international situation. The first of these directions is that of confrontation and competition, the policy of imperialism, hegemonism, domination and exploitation. The other direction is the policy of peace, security, cooperation and progress for all peoples, and this is the implementation of the platform of the nonaligned policy.

"For this reason -- precisely because of this single positive alternative and the need to halt this increasingly more negative trend of the bloc sharpening of tension -- it is not only the nonaligned countries but also the world which indispensably need the new conference of the heads of states or governments of the nonaligned countries, the conference which the sixth conference of the nonaligned countries in 1979 decided should be held in Baghdad at the beginning of September," Mojsov stressed.

He said that the nonaligned countries were aware of the fact that their activity and democratic adoption of positions on all problems within the movement itself is one of the prerequisites for these countries to play that historic role at this moment, a role which the entire progressive and peace-loving mankind expects of them.

For Peaceful Solution of the Iraqi-Iranian Conflict

"In this connection," Mojsov added, "I must particularly stress the need for an end of fighting and military operations, which are again flaring up, and for an end as early as possible to the tragic war between Iran and Iraq which has already inflicted great damage on both countries as well as on the Nonaligned Movement as a whole. A subsiding of this conflict and the beginning of talks for its peaceful solution on the principles

of the UN charter and the Nonaligned Movement would be a great contribution to a successful holding of the seventh summit meeting, and thus also to peace and security in this vital region, a region which also affects the entire state of relations in the world."

Mojsov expressed the conviction that a successful holding of the seventh summit meeting "would represent a great contribution to overcoming the current difficult international situation, as well as to strengthening the action unity and positive international role of the nonaligned countries."

Speaking about Yugoslavia's international position, Mojsov said that because of its geographic position, self-managing socialist system and its place and role in the Nonaligned Movement, our country is "increasingly exposed to attempts at pressure and exploitation of its current economic difficulties."

"There are forces abroad which have always been bothered and which particularly now are bothered by Yugoslavia's socialist, nonaligned and nonbloc position, its opposition to force and to all forms of intervention, aggression, pressures, interference in internal affairs, and its consistent support for the right of all peoples to freedom and independent development. All those who do not like such a Yugoslavia are now disappointed, because with the departure from the historical arena of the great leader of our revolution, there has been no weakening in the foreign political activity and no deviation from the original principles of our independent and nonaligned foreign policy. They would like to eliminate the recognized international role of Yugoslav foreign policy and to reduce its activity and involvement in all current international developments. They have not succeeded in doing this and they will never succeed."

Lazar Mojsov then noted that Yugoslavia's high reputation and prestige in the world and its stable international position have been preserved. He stressed that "the achieved firm international position of our country was the result of the struggle, efforts and activities which we waged led by Comrade Tito for over four decades."

In conclusion, Mojsov stressed that Yugoslavia will "continue to contribute to peace and to the struggle for just political and economic relations in the world. By doing so it will at the same time further strengthen its international position and security in the best and most effective way possible."

LONG TERM TASKS

AT THE 12TH LCY CONGRESS WE THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED AND ASSESSED THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND HAVE DETERMINED THE DIRECTIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITY. WE FACE LONG TERM AND GREAT TASKS OF CONTINUING -- IN A GREATLY DETERIORATED, UNSTABLE AND PERIODICALLY DRAMATIC INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND UNDER CONDITIONS OF A STRUGGLE FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION WITHIN THE COUNTRY -- THE POLICY OF INDEPENDENCE AND NONALIGNMENT WHICH WE HAVE PURSUED UNDER TITO'S LEADERSHIP. WE ALSO FACE THE TASKS OF DEVELOPING, TOGETHER WITH THE NONALIGNED AND OTHER COUNTRIES, PERSISTENT ACTIVITY TO ACHIEVE A RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND CREATE MORE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS, DESPITE ALL THE DIFFICULTIES AND CONTRADICTIONS STANDING IN THE WAY, FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD, AND THUS ALSO FOR OUR OWN FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

THESE ARE THE TASKS ON WHICH WE ALL HAVE TO WORK, OUR ENTIRE SOCIETY, SINCE WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA NOW IS OF INTEREST FOR ALL OUR WORKING PEOPLE AND BECAUSE IT HAS A DIRECT BEARING ON THE DESTINY OF THE WORLD AND THUS ALSO ON OUR FUTURE.

ESSENTIAL ORIENTATION

AT THIS MOMENT SPECIAL EFFORTS ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE COMMON ACTION OF THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES. THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT AND POLICY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN EXPOSED TO OUTSIDE PRESSURES. THESE PRESSURES ARE EVEN MORE PRONOUNCED TODAY, AT A MOMENT OF INCREASED TENSION IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS. THERE HAVE BEEN CONSTANT ATTEMPTS AIMED AT ALIGNING THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES WITH ONE OR ANOTHER BLOC GROUPING, OR AT INDIRECTLY PLACING THEM IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR GOALS.

HOWEVER, EVEN UNDER THE UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCES, WHEN THE INDIVIDUAL NONALIGNED COUNTRIES FIND THEMSELVES IN A MUTUAL ARMED CONFLICT, THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES DO NOT EXPRESS ANY INTENTION OF SEPARATING THEMSELVES FROM THE MOVEMENTS, OF JOINING ONE OF THE BLOCS, AND THUS THEY ENSURE THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

TODAY, JUST LIKE IN THE PAST, REGARDLESS OF THE CRISES AND DIFFICULTIES THAT SHAKE THE WORLD, THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT AS A WHOLE DOES NOT CEASE TO OPPOSE ALL PRESSURES AND ATTEMPTS AT DEVIATING FROM ITS ORIGINAL DIRECTION, THUS CONFIRMING ITS MATURITY AND ESSENTIAL ORIENTATION TOWARD PEACE, SECURITY, INDEPENDENCE AND AN AUTONOMOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Assembly Adopts Resolution

AU221230 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 82 p 5

[Resolution of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly on International Situation and SFRY Activities]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- "The basic direction of Yugoslavia's foreign political activities should continue to be toward stopping the dangerous deterioration of international relations, toward relaxation of international tension, solving hotbeds of crises and strengthening the struggle for peace and security in the world and equal international cooperation," it is said in the resolution on the current international situation and the activities of the SFRY which was adopted today by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

The SFRY Assembly, the resolution says, expresses its profound conviction that the present dangerous development of international relations can and must be prevented and overcome if all the countries, aware of their responsibility, work resolutely in the direction of eliminating crises and finding peaceful solutions for conflicts and problems of our time and eliminating all the sources of instability and international tension.

The SFRY Assembly points out that the activities of the nonaligned countries in the past period confirmed that the Nonaligned Movement represents a real political and moral force in the struggle of the peoples for independence and a free development of every country, peace and security in the world and the only alternative to the policy of acting from the positions of force and domination.

In this respect Yugoslavia will continue to strive to strengthen the unity and solidarity and enhance the action ability of the nonaligned policy and movement on the basis of the original principles of the nonaligned policy as a nonbloc, independent and universal factor. It will continue to contribute actively to a constant action of the nonaligned countries in key spheres of international relations and it will continue to stimulate efforts designed to prevent disputes and war conflicts among nonaligned countries and to solve them in a peaceful way in conformity with the UN Charter and the principles of the policy and the movement of the nonaligned countries.

Special Significance of the Seventh Summit

The SFRY Assembly stresses that the dangerous aggravation of international relations and the multiplication of hotbeds of crises impart a special significance to the holding of the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries, in conformity with the decision of the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries in Havana. For this purpose, Yugoslavia will, together with other countries, make an effort to provide all the necessary conditions for the complete success of the seventh conference in the interest of all the nonaligned countries and the international community as a whole.

The necessity is stressed once again that the war between Iraq and Iran be ended as soon as possible: It has inflicted tremendous damage to the peoples of the two countries and the Nonaligned Movement in general.

The SFRY Assembly particularly points to the worrying deterioration of the situation in the Middle East provoked by the latest Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinian

people. In this way Israel continues its expansionist policy and flagrantly violates the UN Charter and resolutions and the generally accepted principles of international behavior.

Yugoslavia expresses its unreserved support and solidarity with the victims of aggression, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the struggle to attain its national rights.

Yugoslavia demands an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and a cessation of the massacre of the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and it demands that efficient measures be taken to attain a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and of the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, independence and their own state.

To Stop the Arms Race

Yugoslavia resolutely advocates a stop to the arms race, which has assumed terrifying proportions and constitutes one of the greatest threats to world peace and the survival of the human race. Unfortunately, the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament has not fulfilled the expectations of the international community because of an absence of readiness by the big powers and blocs to accept a comprehensive disarmament program and specific measures to begin disarming. Yugoslavia will continue to advocate resolutely that the process of actual disarmament should begin.

The assembly welcomes the strengthening and expansion of independent movements for peace and disarmament and especially against nuclear armaments, which express the deepest interests of all peoples.

The assembly believes that European security and cooperation have an exceptional significance for international relations in general and it strives for a successful conclusion of the CSCE session in Madrid with the adoption of a comprehensive final document which would ensure the continuity of the process which was begun with the adoption of the final act of the Helsinki conference. This would contribute to the further strengthening of the general European cooperation and security, with which the question of the security in the Mediterranean and its transformation into a zone of peace and cooperation is most closely linked.

The assembly expresses its concern at the constant worsening of the situation in the world economy and because concrete measures in the direction of a gradual establishment of a new international economic order are being postponed. To overcome the present grave situation in the world economy and international economic relations it is necessary to begin as soon as possible global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development within the UN, to resolve the most important economic problems and especially those facing the developing countries.

Necessity of Strengthening the UN Role

The assembly expresses its deep conviction that a way out of this situation should be sought through enhancing the economic independence of all the countries, eliminating more resolutely the discrimination and other obstacles in international trade, as well as encouraging international economic cooperation on the basis of equality and respect for mutual interests.

In this context, a special place attaches to the advancement and expansion of economic cooperation among nonaligned and other developing countries, as part of their determination to rely on their own forces.

The assembly points out the need for consistently respecting the principles of the UN Charter in international relations and for creating conditions for a strengthening of the role and efficiency of the UN as an irreplaceable forum in solving all important international problems. In this direction Yugoslavia will strive to achieve a further enhancement of the role of the nonaligned countries within the UN and the democratization of the work of the UN and its specialized agencies.

The Federal Chamber approved the activities of the Federal Executive Council, federal organs and organizations and of the SFRY representatives in bilateral and multilateral actions with the aim of preparing for, and ensuring the success of, the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of the Nonaligned Movement, believing that such activities will contribute to the unity and an enhancement of the action ability of the Nonaligned Movement and to the realization of its active and constructive role in solving the key problems of the world community as well as to the further strengthening of the international position and security of Yugoslavia.

VELJKO MICUNOVIC, DIPLOMAT, OFFICIAL, DIES AT 66

Former Envoy to U.S. Praised

LD0210l4 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Titograd, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the Presidium of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee have issued a statement on the death of People's Hero Veljko Micunovic, member of the Council of the Federation and hero of socialist labor, who died in Belgrade this morning aged 66. The statement says:

"For nearly 5 decades Veljko Micunovic was in the front ranks of the struggle of the Yugoslav workers and revolutionary movement, taking part in it as fighter, organizer and leader in every phase of its development, struggle and ascent -- as a leader of the progressive antifascist student movement and organizer of party cells in the prerevolutionary period and as organizer, party military leader in the course of the national liberation struggle and as a prominent devoted worker in the creation and development of the new Yugoslavia, having worked in the postwar period on responsible tasks in the sphere of its internal and foreign policy. He became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1934."

"In socialist Yugoslavia Veljko Micunovic discharged responsible state and party functions. He was assistant minister of internal affairs of the SFRY Government, assistant and deputy minister of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, member of the Federal Executive Council, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow and Washington and chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly. He was a member of the SFRY Presidency from 1971 through 1974. After the war, Veljko Micunovic devoted the major part of his rich policitical activity to our country's foreign policy by working on the strengthening of Yugoslavia's international position, on the drafting, development and consolidation of its independent, nonaligned and nonbloc foreign policy.

He was elected member of the LCY Central Committee at the sixth, seventh and eighth LCY congresses; at the ninth congress he was elected member of the permanent part of the LCY Conference.

He was reserve lieutenant colonel general of the Yugoslav People's Army and recipient of the Order of People's Hero, Order of Hero of Socialist Labor and other high decorations.

All his life, Veljko Micunovic fought valiantly for the social and national liberation of our nations and nationalities, for their equality, brotherhood and unity, for the realization of the historical interests of the working class, for socialist self-management. He was not over-particular as regards battles or tasks. In every place, in every post, Veljko Micunovic was a courageous and reliable party fighter. He had all the genuine human virtues of a communist--revolutionary unswervingly devoted to his country and our socialist revolution.

Veljko Micunovic, his communist steadfastness and his work will be an example to be followed by new generations. Memory of him will live on in communists, working people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, in the hearts of all the fighters for socialist self-management, for all-round progress, freedom and independence of nonaligned Yugoslavia."

Ribicic Extends Condolences

LD021916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent the family of Veljko Micunovic the following telegram:

"We have been deeply shocked by the death of Comrade Veljko, communist and People's Hero, tireless fighter for the creation, development and progress of our socialist community. Comrade Veljko, as a prewar member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, had [word indistinct] with his devoted selfless involvement how one should fight and make sacrifices for one's people, for the freedom of the working class, for a better life for all our nations and nationalities.

In the national liberation struggle he demonstrated to a large extent all his values and abilities as organizer of the national liberation war, fighter and commissar of the Lovcen partisan detachment, participant in the battle on the Sutjeska River and in many other battles of our revolution, and as one of the leaders of the famous Second Proletarian Brigade.

Comrade Veljko made a special contribution to the development of the new Yugoslavia by working in many responsible posts. In his diplomatic activity he made a great contribution also to the all-round development of our country with other countries by fighting consistently for the affirmation of Tito's policy of peace and equitable international cooperation. In connection with the death of Comrade Veljko, revolutionary, (?perfect) comrade and communist, prominent fighter for self-management, brotherhood and unity and prosperity of nonaligned Yugoslavia, I convey to you on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and myself my deepest condolences."

BULGARIA SEEN 'APPROPRIATING' MACEDONIAN HISTORY

LD021920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Bulgarian public information media are once again appropriating the history of the Macedonian people. This time it is the question of the Ilinden uprising of the Macedonian people which is being formally marked in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia today, as it is every year.

All Bulgarian papers, radio and television have proclaimed this magnificent event of the uprising of the Macedonian people against the Ottoman Empire, which took place 79 years ago, as the uprising of the Bulgarian people in (?Macedonia). Not a single item mentions the Macedonian people or its national community of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia within the context of other republics that comprise Yugoslavia.

KOSOVO: VLASI BRIEFS SPANISH PRESS ON SITUATION

PM3O1455 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 27 Jul 82 p 12

[Ricardo Estarriol dispatch: "In Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province a Split is a Creeping Threat"]

[Excerpt] Pristina -- Pristina's present communist party leaders do not want to accentuate the disagreements. On the contrary, they are very much played down, for instance, when it comes to appraising the policy of dismissed Kosovo party leader Bakali: "Let us not now blame him for everything that has happened," was the comment from Azem Vlasi, one of the most prominent politicians in the Kosovo party leadership. A 34-year old lawyer recently elected a Central Committee member of the Yugoslav communist party [as published].

Vlasi does not try to oversimplify matters but, in a relaxed conversation with me, he did his utmost to "place the emphases in the right places." Vlasi pointed out that it was the hated aggressors (the Turks) who for centuries used confrontation between the nationalities (orthodox Serbs and Montenegrans, on the one hand, and Albanians converted to Islam, on the other) to dominate the country. Vlasi acknowledges that the conditions under which the rising against the occupiers took place during World War II "were particularly hard in Kosovo" and that the principle of national equality was not applied until 1966. These factors "facilitated the growth of the roots of Albanian nationalism." The Serbs, on the other hand, believed that this new situation implies a loss of their privileges. The result was "the open escalation of Albanian nationalism."

Historical Legacy

The communist Vlasi is consistent: "Despite everything, we still advocate full national equality for all the peoples, because if we now took a step back in the granting of such rights an even greater disaster would occur."

Vlasi pointed out, not without a tint of sarcasm, that "everything would be much easier in Yugoslavia if there were only one nationalism." But "a people cannot be forced to forget their entire history," he added, commenting on the resentment prompted outside Kosovo by the commemorations of national heroes: "Every one of us (Albanians and Serbs) has our own hero and we must not compete with each other, forcing our respective national figures on others."

In other words, "We could eliminate nationalism much more easily here if there were not also another, anti-Albanian, form of nationalism of an opposite character." The Pristina politician is sure that "the Serbian communists should be the ones combating Serbian nationalism," while they -- the Albanians -- are trying to eradicate Albanian nationalism from Kosovo. "When they put us on the spot it is difficult for us to establish order," Vlasi continued. "We are caught in a cross-fire," he added, referring to the nationalist tone of the Serbian press.

Serbian Preponderance

Vlasi indirectly cast doubt on the Serbian Republic's ability and entitlement to establish order in Kosovo: "The 1974 Constitution clearly states that within the context of the federation we decide autonomously on our own development." Vlasi infers from this that there is no need either to convert the province into a republic -- as the Albanian nationalists demand -- or to grant the Serbian Republic the right to direct development in Kosovo, as stated explicitly in the "platform" [LCY political action platform for the development of socialist self-management, fraternity and unity in the Kosovo community]. Consequently Vlasi refuses to recognize the Serbian Central Committee members' right to pronounce on matters of Albanian culture and history, as has recently happened.

When Vlasi talks about the efficiency of the "Marxist method for resolving the national issue," he really does so to avoid a repetition of what happened last year -- an escalation of Albanian nationalism was responded to with an increase in anti-Albanian nationalism," [quotation marks as published] which is why there should also have been a clarification of "certain manifestations of Serbian nationalism."

MONTENEGRO: POLITICAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS NOTED

Standard of Living Falls

LD271720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Titograd, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the first 6 months of the year, retail prices in Montenegro increased by 16.5 percent and the cost of living by 21 percent.

These severe onslaughts on the standard of living of the working people and citizens, which are far above the increase envisaged by the resolution as well as above the average of the country as a whole, gain even more weight when one takes into consideration the fact that personal incomes in Montenegro are nearly 10 percent lower than the Yugoslav average. A fifth of all the employed who have a monthly income of 6,000 dinars are in a particularly difficult position; nearly 70 percent of old-age pensioners in the republic are also practically in the same situation.

This worrying, and as stressed, politically dangerous situation in the sphere of the s[illegible]rd of living and social policy was discussed at today's session of the Presidium of the [illegible]l of the Montenegro Trade Union Federation.

Many long speeches during the session and the introductory report itself made quite a number of correct assessments and accurate appraisals of the causes of such a situation, but there were no new specific proposals of measures and actions to get out of this grave situation. Such proposals, in all likelihood, were not even necessary, because the trade unions and their organs have recently concerned themselves frequently enough with these issues. They also long ago formulated many specific attitudes and conclusions, and today the members of the presidium decisively advocated that these positions be reaffirmed and their policies consistently implemented.

'Negative Phenomena' Occur

LD310004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Titograd, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Following recent clear warnings about various negative phenomena in society which affect the political security situation, action is now in the offing in basic organizations of the League of Communists aimed at energetically restricting the space for inadmissible kinds of behavior and weaknesses.

Consultative meetings were held today at the Municipal Committee of the Titograd League of Communists with secretaries of basic party organizations to implement the conclusions of the recent session of the Municipal League of Communist Conference at which a decisive struggle against negative social phenomena and unbecoming behavior by League of Communist members was announced.

Various negative phenomena in society, it was stated at the consultative meeting, could at a given time shake the political situation and the League of Communists cannot and must not close its eyes to them. We must not allow problems to be created behind our backs and we must prevent these problems from gaining the upper hand instead of us having the upper hand, Vojo Vuletic said. He pointed out that there is no need to wage some kind of campaign, something resembling a witch hunt, but that energetic action must be taken without hesitation to prevent everything which exerts an unfavorable influence on the political climate and the political reaction of the working people and citizens.

Speaking about the spheres where the situation should be changed, Vuletic drew attention to tendencies in the distribution of income and of rescources for personal incomes whereby the criteria of work and of real evaluation of the results of work are almost entirely lost. These criteria have been pushed aside, Vuletic stressed. Personal incomes are based on the estimate of the working [word indistinct] and not on the real assessment of the way concrete work and tasks have been carried out.

There are people who make good speeches but through their threats and even poor intrahuman relations in collectives they create space for their own idleness and their bureaucratic behavior as well as for the usurpation of self-managing rights. The working man and citizen, Vuletic said, can no longer be harnessed by bureaucratic-technocratic straps and have all decisions made on his behalf.

Therefore, the chief points of departure for the forthcoming action by basic party organizations, as stressed, must be concrete efforts aimed at strengthening self-management in every environment, more adequate evaluation of work and of the results of work of every individual and energetic stifling of every form of group property behavior as well as the protection of social property everywhere when it is threatened in any way whatsoever. It will be necessary, above all, to identify those members of the League of Communists who are known as usurpers, be it of social property or of self-managing rights, and all who disparage the moral-political image of a genuine communist by their behavior.

BRIEFS

SFRY-SWISS SOCIAL INSURANCE CONVENTION -- Bern -- A new convention on social insurance, which contains a number of amendments and supplements to the earlier one, has been signed between Yugoslavia and Switzerland. The document was signed by Milic Bugarcic, Yugoslav ambassador in Bern, and (Aderlich Schuller), director of the Swiss Federal Bureau for Social Insurance. The renewed Yugoslav-Swiss convention contains improvements as regards the rights of our insured persons, and is in accordance with contemporary trends in the field of social insurance in the world. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 82 p 7 AU]

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA -- Mustafa Nazmi, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, yesterday held talks with Fernando Faustino Muteka, Angolan minister of transport and communications, on problems dealing with promoting bilateral cooperation in the field of transportation. Minister Muteka will in the next few days visit our work organizations Ikarus, Gosa, Jat and Splosna Plovba. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 82 p 7 AU]

KOSOVO ENERGY PRODUCTION -- The Kosovo electricity generation enterpise employs 12,000 workers. In the first half of this year, the coal production plan at its two strip mines was fulfilled by only 74 percent, and the electricity generation plan was fulfilled by 82.6 percent. The plans have been underfulfilled since 1979. The communists of the enterprise at a conference "have noted that the cause lies in an irresponsible attitude toward work and toward work instruments, slow and poor repair of machinery, lags in self-management, an absence of responsibility, poor work organization and the distribution of personal incomes against the adopted criteria." There are about 3,000 communists in the collective. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 82 p 6 AU]